

The Round Table.

A Saturday Review of Literature, Society, and Art.

No. 127.—Vol. V.

New York, June 29, 1867.

Price { \$6 a Year, in Advance
Single Copies, 15 Cents

Contents of No. CXXVII.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,	403
Summer and Watering Places,	405
A Religious Editor,	405
The Summer Meeting at Jerome Park, .	406
The Japanese,	406
Classic Writers on Woman's Sphere, .	407

THE AMERICAN PRESS:

No. IV. Provincial Newspapers, . .	407
------------------------------------	-----

CORRESPONDENCE:

London,	409
-------------------	-----

REVIEWS:

Wandering Americans,	409
The Mühlbach Novels,	411
Sermons delivered before the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, . .	412
Bible Pictures,	412
The Hopes of Hope Castle,	412
BOOKS RECEIVED,	412
LITERARIANA,	412

GORHAM PLATED WARE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

HOWARD & CO.,

619 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Offer the most complete assortment of these goods, including complete Dinner and Tea Services; also other useful and ornamental pieces in the greatest variety, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. Every article made by the Gorham Company is stamped with their trade mark, an ANCHOR ON A SHIELD, and the name GORHAM MFG. CO., and is guaranteed in all respects superior to the best Sheffield plate; and, as there are many inferior imitations in the market, we would caution purchasers to avoid them. We feel no hesitation in recommending these goods to our friends, as we KNOW there is nothing better, and many of our customers have selected them for WEDDING PRESENTS in preference to solid SILVER-WARE.

HOWARD & CO., Jewellers and Silversmiths,
619 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the next number (128) will be commenced the SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE. Persons intending to subscribe are invited to remember this fact, as are also news-dealers and others who are interested in avoiding embarrassment about back numbers. Subscriptions are exigible strictly in advance, and subscribers and all others having unsettled accounts with the journal, are respectfully requested to adjust them without delay, in order that the books may be balanced for the new volume.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS

SUPPLIED BY

SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,

654 Broadway, New York.

Published this week, 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, \$7.

- 1. Pompeii:** Its History, Buildings, and Antiquities. With a full Description of the Remains and of the recent Excavations, and also an Itinerary for Visitors. Edited by THOMAS H. DYER, LL.D., of the University of St. Andrews. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings, a Large Map, and a Plan of the Forum.
 - 2. Geoffrey Chaucer's Poetical Works.** With Memoir by Sir H. NICOLAS. Edited by R. MORRIS. Aldine Edition. 6 vols. fcp. 8vo, \$15.
 - 3. Handy-Book of Meteorology.** By ALEXANDER BUCHAN, Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society. Crown 8vo, \$2 25.
 - 4. The Heavens:** an Illustrated Hand-book of Popular Astronomy. By M. GUILLEMIN. Edited by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.A.S. In royal 8vo, with 225 illustrations. Second edition, cloth, extra, \$10 50.
 - 5. Hand-book of Archæology**—Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. By HONDER M. WESTHOFF, Esq. \$7 50.
 - 6. Hand-book of Engraved Gems.** By C. W. KING, M.A. Crown 8vo, illustrated, white vellum, gilt top, \$6.
 - 7. The English Constitution.** By WALTER BAGEHOT. Post 8vo, cloth, \$4 50.
- "So full of true and sagacious thought that no one will ever again set himself to study the English Constitution without consulting it."—*Saturday Review*.
- "Perhaps the most characteristic fact about this little book is that, dealing with such a subject, it should be very pleasant reading."—*Pull Mail Gazette*.

- 8. Choice Library Books.** A fresh importation of a very select collection of Rare, Curious, and Standard Library Books (many of them unique) just received, and now ready for examination. Amateurs and lovers of fine books are invited to inspect them.

THE NEW SUMMER BOOKS.

NO JOUQUE:

A QUESTION FOR A CONTINENT. By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina, author of "The Impending Crisis of the South." * * * Owing to the prolonged excitement and discussion which it caused in Congress, Mr. Helper's previous book met with a sale unprecedented, and this new work, judging from the very ingenious and cogent manner in which the author has treated his subject, will, it is confidently believed, attract still greater attention, and produce upon our country at large a far more profound and lasting impression. * * * Price \$3.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE,

and other Tales and Sketches. By Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie (Mowatt), author of *Fairy Fingers*, the *Mute Singer*, etc. * * * Price \$1 75.

The Cameron Pride. Mary J. Holmes's new novel. \$1 50.

How to Make Money and How to Keep It. \$1 50.

Beauséjour.—New novel, author of *Bouvierie*. \$1 75.

The Bishop's Son. Alice Cary's new novel. \$1 75.

Man and the Conditions that surround him. \$1 75.

Prometheus in Atlantis: A Prophecy. \$2.

These books are beautifully bound in cloth, are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

are now constructing a Railroad from OMAHA, NEBRASKA, westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing interest, payable in the city of New York, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road is completed from Omaha 345 miles west, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. An additional portion of 172 miles is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific within the year 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

U. S. Six Per Cent. Thirty-year Bonds, averaging about \$28,250 per mile, estimating the distance at 1,565 miles, \$44,308,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, MADE BY ACT OF CONGRESS A FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE LINE—same amount, 44,308,000
Donation of 20,032,000 acres Government land, the full value of which could not now be realized—estimated at 30,000,000

Total resources, exclusive of capital, \$118,416,000

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were \$361,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended.

At the present rate of premium on gold, these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU ST.; CLARKE, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall St.; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 33 Wall St.;

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
NEW YORK.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XV. No. XXIX. JUNE, 1867.

CONTENTS:

- I. The Ancient Phœnicians and their Civilization.
 - II. Ornithology of North America.
 - III. Origin of Alphabetic Writing.
 - IV. Virgil and his new Translator.
 - V. Release of Jefferson Davis vs. Military Domination.
 - VI. Fichte and his Philosophy.
 - VII. What the Politicians make of our Postal System.
 - VIII. Eule and his Discoveries.
 - IX. Notices and Criticisms.
- Among the criticisms are a Sketch of Cardinal Wiseman, his writings and influence, including Qualifications of an American Cardinal; Remarks on Summer Travel, Fishing, etc., and a Searching Examination of recent insurance operations.
- General Agents, AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Specimen copy sent post-paid to any part of the United States on receipt of \$1 25.

EDW. L. SEARS, LL.D.,

Editor and Proprietor, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NOW READY.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE for JUNE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

In this part commences (to run through several months) an Original Tale, of powerful domestic interest, entitled

Up and Down the Ladder.

By William Gilbert, author of *De Profundis*, *Dr. Austin's Guest*, etc., etc. With Illustrations by Small.

New York: POTT & AMERY, 5 and 13 Cooper Union, and all Booksellers and News Agents. \$3 per annum. Mailed free.

His book is instructive in the extreme, while the anecdotes and adventures which he relates with such exuberant fun make his book one of the most entertaining of the season.—*New York Tribune*.

A PAINTER'S CAMP.

By PHILIP G. HAMERTON.

One vol. 16mo, price \$1 50.

NEARLY READY:

CURIOUS MYTHS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. \$1 50.
A DAY OF DOOM, AND OTHER POEMS. By Jean Ingelow. \$1 75.

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Have now on hand the largest assortment in New York of the Standard Editions of

PRESENTATION AND FAMILY BIBLES,
in all the latest styles of Plain and Ornamental Bindings;

Prayer-Books and Church Services
in Velvet, Ivory, Morocco and Calf Bindings.

ALSO,

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, IN CASES,
suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents,

Wholesale and Retail, at the

LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
626 Broadway, New York.

FRESH BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

1. **Draper's Civil War.** History of the American Civil War. By John William Draper, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York; author of *A Treatise on Human Physiology*, *A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, etc., etc. In three volumes. Vol. I, containing the Causes of the War, and the events preparatory to it, up to the Close of President Buchanan's Administration, now ready. 8vo, cloth, \$3 50.

2. **Trollope's Barset.** The Last Chronicle of Barset. By Anthony Trollope, author of *Orley Farm*, *Small House at Allington*, etc., etc. With illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$2; paper, \$1 50.

"Mr. Trollope's pathos is as deep, his humor as jovial, and his knowledge of the world as consummate as ever."—*Illustrated London News*.

"Judging from what we have already read, we incline to the opinion that *The Last Chronicle of Barset* will be no unworthy companion of *Framley Parsonage*. It certainly promises at its opening to be the best of Mr. Trollope's more recent novels."—*Standard*.

"The author's rare talent for making his characters talk naturally, and at the same time bring forward the action of the tale, is even more remarkable in this his latest work than in *Framley Parsonage*."—*London Review*.

3. **Thackeray's Lectures.** Comprising *The English Humorists*, and *The Four Georges*. A legible, cheap, and handsome edition. 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

4. **Thackeray's Pendennis.** A legible, cheap, and handsome edition. With numerous illustrations by the author, and a Portrait on Steel by Hailpin after Lawrence's Picture. 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

From the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

"We can only say that it grieves us to see (we never read them), and to see universally applauded in the daily press, the multiplying *Diamond* editions of popular authors. Their publishers surely cannot realize what an injury they may inflict upon the eyes of their readers. It is poor economy to buy a book at half price printed in type so small as not to be read without such a risk."

From the *New York Times*, June 10.

"We feel bound to add our protest to that of other journals against the '*Diamond*' editions of popular authors, which are becoming so abundant. Apart from the facts that they are portable and cheap, they have nothing whatever to recommend them. They can be read only with difficulty and absolute danger to the eyesight, and if read by travellers, they will do more for oculists and blind asylums than all other agencies put together. The Harpers issued *Vanity Fair* in three volumes—by far the finest and best edition of this great work ever published."

5. **Thackeray's Newcomes.** The Newcomes: Memoirs of a Most Respectable Family. Edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq. A new edition, on legible type, with the author's illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$1 50.

6. **James's Bankrupt Law.** The Bankrupt Law of the United States, 1867. With Notes and a Collection of American and English Decisions upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By Edwin James, of the N. Y. Bar, and one of the Framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. 8vo, cloth, bevelled edges, \$4.

New edition, containing the General Orders, together with the FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY, AS PROMULGATED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, will be published immediately.

7. **Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy.** The General Orders, together with the Forms of Proceedings in Bankruptcy, as promulgated by the United States Supreme Court. Prefaced by the "Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." The whole complete in neat pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

8. **Ross Browne's Land of Thor.** The Land of Thor. By J. Ross Browne, author of *Yusef*, *Crusoe's Island*, *An American Family in Germany*, etc. Numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, bevelled edges, \$2.

"Jolly, rollicking Ross Browne. We always welcome you with delight."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

"He never forgets his tricky humor and rident satire."—*National Intelligencer*.

9. **Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty.** A Novel. By J. W. De Forest, author of *European Acquaintance*, etc., etc. 12mo, cloth, bevelled edges, \$2.

"A most brilliant and charming book."—*New York Evening Post*.

"This most brilliant novel."—*New York Leader*.

"It is not far from being one of the very best novels of which American literature can boast."—*New York Citizen*.

10. **Mead's Grape Culture and Wine Making.** An Elementary Treatise on American Grape Culture and Wine Making. By Peter B. Mead. Profusely illustrated. 8vo, cloth, \$3.

"It is the best book on the subject that we have seen."—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"The subjects in all their branches are carefully and elaborately treated. It is so elementary that one entirely ignorant of the subject may rely upon it as a simple and safe guide, and it is so thorough and complete that few have so practical acquaintance with the subject that they cannot learn something new from this volume."—*Methodist*.

11. **Sowing the Wind.** A Novel. By E. Lynn Linton, author of *Lizzie Lorton* of Greyrigg. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"The story cannot be opened on any page without giving the impression of the writer's freshness and originality of mind."—*Boston Transcript*.

12. **McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia.** A Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. Prepared by the Rev. John McClintock, D.D., and James Strong, S.T.D. Vol. I.—A. B. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$5. (Sold by subscription.)

13. **Isthmus of Panama.** History of the Panama Railroad, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Together with a Traveller's Guide and Business Man's Hand-Book for the Panama Railroad, and the Lines of Steamships connecting it with Europe, the United States, the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, China, Australia, and Japan, by Sail and Steam. By F. N. Oils, M.D. Numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

14. **Christie's Faith.** By the author of *Mattie: a Story*, *Carry's Confession*, etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

"The interest of the story is so enthralling throughout that it holds the reader enchained during its progress, and the purpose of the story is so admirable that the wisest and best among us may justly consider the time well bestowed that is occupied by its perusal."—*London Sun*.

*HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Works by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST PUBLISHED BY

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,

17 and 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia,

And sent by mail, post prepaid, on receipt of price annexed.

History of the Religious Society of Friends FROM ITS RISE TO THE "SEPARATION" IN 1827 AND 1828. By SAMUEL M. JANNEY. 4 vols. 12mo, sheep, each \$2 25.

Travels in the West Indies and South America IN 1864-'65. By RACHEL WILSON MOORE. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

"The Sunday Question." By JUSTIN MARTYR. Being a Reply to the Rev. Dr. George Junkin's Treatise, entitled "Sabbatismos." 12mo, cloth, \$1.

Biblical History. In three parts. Designed for Schools and Families. By JANE JOHNSON and ANN A. TOWNSEND. Price 25c., 50c., \$1.

McKenzie's 10,000 Receipts in all the Useful and Domestic Arts. New edition. 8vo, cloth, \$1.

Elements of Medical Chemistry. By B. H. RAND, Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. 12mo, cloth, \$2 50.

The Voyage to Harlem, and other Poems. By B. J. LEEDOM. Crown 8vo, cloth, extra, gilt, \$5.

Elderhorst-Chandler. A Manual of Blowpipe Analysis. New edition in press. By CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph.D., Professor of Analytical Chemistry, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York. \$2 50.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

Denis Duval (Tauchnitz Edition). Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25.

Spooner's Biographical History of the Fine Arts. 2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth, \$10; half morocco, \$15.

A Russian Novel—Fathers and Sons. \$1 50.

Critical and Social Essays. \$1 50.

The Man with the Broken Ear. Translated from the French of Edmond About. \$1 50.

Frithiof's Saga. Edited by Bayard Taylor. 12mo, \$1 75.

The Huguenot Calley-Slave. \$1 50.

The Journal of Maurice de Guérin. \$1 25.

King Rene's Daughter. \$1 25.

Faith Unwin's Ordeal. \$1 25.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers,

451 Broome Street, New York.

WHY EVERY MAN

WISHING A

POLICY OF INSURANCE ON HIS LIFE

SHOULD CONNECT HIMSELF WITH THE

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

And thus secure to himself or heirs the following new features and advantages, which are known as belonging to no other Company in the United States.

OFFICE, 229 BROADWAY, cor. BARCLAY STREET.

The management of this Company is upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This Company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

This constitutes a trusteeship, and renders assurance doubly sure. No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character, or anything equivalent.

THAT IS BEST WHICH IS MOST SECURE!

Thirty days' grace are allowed on all renewal premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives nearly a world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one-third of the annual premium which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of Fourth Annual Premium on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. All policies issued by this company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

T. T. MERWIN, Vice-Pres't.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

GEO. ROWLAND, Actuary.

THE MUSICAL SCALE.

By HORACE BIDDLE. With 13 full-page illustrations. Cloth, \$1 25.

This is an admirable treatise on the origin and construction of the Scales in common use. It is a work in which is displayed an uncommon power of analysis, and that will furnish many new ideas to accomplished musicians, and interest all who have any knowledge of music. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston; Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST ISSUED

CECIL CASTLEMAINE'S GAGE,

and Other Stories. By "Ouida," author of *Idalia*, *Strathmore*, *Chandos*, *Granville de Vigne*, etc. Revised for publication by the author. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, price \$1 75.

Contents: I. Cecil Castlemaine's Gage. II. Little Grand and the Marchioness. III. Lady Marabout's Troubles. IV. A Study à la Louis Quinze. V. "Deadly Dash." VI. The General's Match-making. VII. The Story of a Crayon Head. VIII. The Beauty of Vieu d'Azyr. IX. A Study à la Louis Quatorze.

THE CAXTONS.

A Family Picture. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. The Globe Edition. With Frontispiece. Complete in 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, price \$1 50.

This is the first volume issued of our Globe Edition of Bulwer's Novels. It is printed in long primer type, on tinted paper, and neatly bound in green morocco cloth. This edition will possess the advantages of being legible, portable, and cheap.

FAR ABOVE RUBIES.

A New Novel by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of *The Rich Husband*, *The Race for Wealth*, *Maxwell Drewitt*, etc., etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

THE PEOPLE THE SOVEREIGNS;

Being a Comparison of the Government of the United States with those of the Republics which have existed before, with the Causes of their Decline and Fall. By James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States. Edited by Samuel L. Gouverneur, his grandson and administrator. 1 vol. 12mo, tinted paper, extra cloth, \$1 75.

BRYAN MAURICE;

or, *The Seeker*. By Rev. Walter Mitchell. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

COMING WONDERS

Expected between 1867 and 1875. By the Rev. M. Baxter, author of *The Coming Battle*. With eighteen full-page illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo, neat cloth, price \$1.

PLAIN SERMONS ON PERSONAL RELIGION.

By the Rev. G. W. Natt, late rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia. 12mo, cloth, price \$2.

HEART-BREATHINGS;

or, *The Soul's Desire* expressed in Earnestness: A series of Prayers, Meditations, and Selections for the Home Circle. By S. P. Godwin. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth extra, gilt top, price 75 cents.

JUST RECEIVED.

GEN. OGLETHORPE.

A Memoir of Gen. James Oglethorpe, one of the earliest Reformers of Prison Discipline in England, and the Founder of Georgia in America. By Robert Wright. Large 12mo, cloth, \$3 50.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN ENGLAND.

By Alphonse Esquiros, author of *The English at Home*. Large 12mo, extra cloth, \$3 50.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Extracts from English Literature. By John Rolfe. 12mo, cloth, \$3.

NEARLY READY.

A HISTORY OF CLERICAL CELIBACY.

An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church. By Henry C. Lea. In one octavo volume of nearly 600 pages, cloth.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

By a Republican (not a "Radical"). 12mo.

RANDOLPH GORDON AND OTHER STORIES.

By "Ouida," author of *Idalia*, *Strathmore*, *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage*, etc., etc.

O-KEE-PA:

A Religious Ceremony of the Mandans. By George Catlin. 1 vol. 4to, with 13 chromo-lithographic illustrations.

HISTORY OF THE DERVISHES.

By J. P. Brown, Interpreter of the American Legation at Constantinople. With 23 illustrations. 1 vol. crown 8vo.

ON THE BOULEVARDS, AND A TRIP THROUGH NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.

By W. Blanchard Jerrold.

Our publications are for sale by booksellers generally, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

PHILADELPHIA.

29, 1867

CO.

CE,

Strathmore,
publication

e Grand and
IV. A Study
the General's
VIII. The
torze.

o, Bart. The
n 1 vol. 16mo,

n of Bulwer's
ed paper, and
will possess

ae Rich Hug-
c., etc. 12mo,

CNS;

nited States
before, with
nces Monroe,
y Samuel L.
1 vol. 12mo,

12mo, cloth,

xter, author
illustrations.

LICION.

w's Church,

A series of
ome Circle.
top, price 73

est Reform-
Founder of
12mo, cloth,

ND.

ome. Large

ife. 12mo,

BACY.

e Christian
e of nearly

MALE

R STO-

(temaine's

Catlin. 1

S.

on at Con-
vo.

TRIP
TANY.

ly, or sent

shers,

FOR

[W
state.
of th
by so
count
which
the s
tion ;
with
of ch
choos
by th
city a
quali
nomin
the ti
his o
sinki
articl
restr
maki
years
they
whic
execu
made
can
gove
admi
have
avoic
cour
time
cour
Cour
down
ming
lower
ity i
four.
maki
of op
in th
be le
three
two.
they
there
tion
store
ate.
and
juris
ishin
the j
the
benc
judg
from
suffr
shall

The
of go

1. "
 2. "
- of off
3. "
- The
York
The
West
Renss
The
Schen
Clint
Madi
Cortl

The Editors are happy to receive and to consider articles from any quarter; but they cannot in any case return MSS. which are not accepted, nor will they hold interviews or correspondence respecting them.

THE ROUND TABLE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[We submit a draft of a new Constitution for this state. It retains our original proposition for reform of the Assembly, the paternity of which is ascribed by some of the press to Mr. D. D. Field, and on account of which we fear he may be suffering odium which we ought to bear. For the Senate it divides the state into four districts of closely equal population; we are thus enabled to mix up every great city with a large section of rural territory for the purpose of choosing senators. Each of these districts is to choose every year two senators; whereby, as well as by the larger extent of the districts and the mixing of city and country, we expect to secure a higher average quality of senators. For if an inferior man gets a nomination, it is his interest to secure a colleague on the ticket of higher character in order to strengthen his own chances. Except as to its provisions for sinking funds, we have thrown aside the financial article of the present constitution. It has failed to restrain debt-making and is wrong in principle, making a convention legislate about details twenty years ahead. If the people want to waste money they must do it. We substitute another restraint which will be more effectual, by making the executive primarily responsible for the demands made on the public treasury. The more we can concentrate responsibility on the head of the government for all misgovernment during his administration, the less misgovernment shall we have. The present judiciary system seeks to avoid too wide a separation between the appellate court and the court next below, by sending up, from time to time, a portion of the greenness of the lower court to mix itself with the ripper wisdom of the Court of Appeals. We reverse this process and bring down some of the wisdom of the higher court to mingle with and take part in the decisions of the lower court. We seek further to approach uniformity in decisions by reducing the judicial districts to four. We limit appeals to the court of last resort by making them, in most cases, to depend on a division of opinion in the court below. This has worked well in the United States courts; here the limitation will be less severe, because a division of opinion among three judges will occur more frequently than between two. We retain the elective system for judges where they are chosen by the whole state or by large sections thereof; where judicial officers are local in jurisdiction and would be chosen by small districts we restore the appointing power to the governor and Senate. We get rid of the Superior Court of this city and other local courts having a nearly concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, but avoid diminishing the aggregate judicial force by transferring the judges thereof to the Supreme bench. We avoid the appointment or election of an entire partisan bench by retaining in office for life all the present judges. In many other points this project differs from the present constitution. The provisions for the suffrage we have left as they are, content if they shall be made no worse.—EDS. ROUND TABLE.]

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The people of the State of New York ordain this constitution of government.

ARTICLE I.

1. The law-making power is vested in a Senate and an Assembly.
2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, whose term of office shall be four years.
3. The State is divided into four senatorial districts:
 - The first district consists of the counties of Richmond, New York, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster.
 - The second district of the counties of Suffolk, Kings, Queens, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Albany, Rensselaer, Essex, Washington, and Warren.
 - The third district of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, Otsego, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, and Cortland.

The fourth district of the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Schuyler, Chemung, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Niagara.

4. At the first general election after the adoption of this constitution every Senate district shall elect eight senators, and so soon as the Senate shall meet they shall cause the senators to be divided into four classes, of eight in each, so that every district shall have two of every class; the classes to be numbered one, two, three, and four. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first political year; of the second class at the end of the second year; of the third class at the end of the third year; of the fourth class at the end of the fourth year. Thereafter every Senate district shall elect annually two senators.

5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter; after every enumeration the said districts shall be so altered by law that each may contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, and shall not be altered at any other times; the districts must always be made up of neighboring counties and of entire counties.

6. No person shall be elected to the Senate unless at the time of his election he shall have attained the age of thirty-five years.

7. Members of Assembly shall be elected annually, and their term of service shall be one year. Every elector may vote, at the election, for one member of Assembly. Every qualified elector who shall receive at a general election two thousand five hundred votes for the office shall be a member of the Assembly for the political year then next ensuing.

8. The members of the Legislature shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law; the allowance to senators shall be by the year, and the allowance to members of Assembly by the day of service. The allowance to senators shall not be less than three thousand dollars a year, and the allowance to members of Assembly not less than ten dollars a day.

9. A majority shall constitute a quorum in each house; a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of members. Each house shall determine its own rules of proceeding, and be judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members. Each house may punish its members for disorderly behavior in the house while in session; but neither house shall have power to expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. At the desire of one-fifth of those present, the yeas and nays on any question in either house shall be entered on the journal.

10. Each house shall choose its own officers; and the senate on the first day of every session shall choose a temporary president, who shall preside whenever the lieutenant-governor be absent.

11. All bills shall originate in the Assembly; and all bills may be amended in the Senate.

12. No person being a member of Congress or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, shall be eligible to either house. If any member of either house shall, during his term of service, be elected to Congress, or elected or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. Nor shall any member of either house be appointed to civil office by the governor during the term for which such member shall have been elected.

13. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor for approval; if he approve, he shall sign it and it shall become a law; if he do not approve, he shall return it to the Assembly with his objections. If two-thirds of all the members elected shall, upon reconsideration, again pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the Senate, and if two-thirds of all the members of the Senate shall likewise agree to pass it, the same shall become a law. In such instances, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals in both houses. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within fourteen days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, provided the Legislature be still in session. No bill shall become a law after the Legislature has adjourned, unless signed by the governor within one month after the adjournment.

14. The Assembly shall have power, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected, to impeach all civil officers. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate. Before trial all the members shall be sworn to determine the matter upon the evidence. The sentence of the court shall not go beyond removal from office. When the governor or acting governor shall be under trial, the chief justice of the Court of Appeals shall preside. It shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate to convict.

ARTICLE II.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years. During his term of office he shall hold no office, civil or military, under the United States. A lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at the same time with the governor, and shall hold office for the same term.

2. No person shall be chosen governor or lieutenant-governor unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have attained the age of thirty-five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for five years next preceding his election.

3. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at a general election by the qualified electors of the whole State. The persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or for lieutenant-governor, the two houses of the Legislature at its next session shall by joint ballot forthwith choose one of the persons so having an equal number of votes for governor or lieutenant-governor, or both, as the case may be.

4. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall each receive a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office; provided that when the

lieutenant-governor or other officer acts as governor he shall receive the rate of compensation assigned to the governor.

5. In case of the governor's removal from office, absence from the State, death or resignation, the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term or until he returns within the State. But when the governor is out of the State at the head of a military force thereof, in time of war, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military forces of the State.

6. The lieutenant-governor shall preside in the Senate, and shall have a casting vote therein.

7. If during a vacancy in the office of governor there shall be no lieutenant-governor, or the lieutenant-governor shall be removed from office, be absent from the State, die or resign, the temporary president of the Senate shall take the office of governor for the term, or during disability of the other, as the case may be.

8. The governor shall be general and commander-in-chief of all the naval and military forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) in extra session. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature annually the condition of the State. He shall transact all public business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

9. The governor shall have power to grant pardons or reprieves after conviction, for all offences, except in case of impeachment. He shall submit to the Legislature at its regular session a list of all pardons granted during the preceding year, with a statement of the crime and sentence in each case, and of how far the sentence had been executed.

ARTICLE III.

1. The judicial power is vested in a Court of Appeals, which is the court of last resort; a Supreme Court, having general jurisdiction in law and equity; Courts of Common Pleas; surrogates; and justices of the peace.

2. The Court of Appeals shall consist of seventeen judges.

3. The State is divided into four judicial districts, which shall consist always of the same territory as the senatorial districts. There shall be not less than eight justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and so many more in districts the business of which may need more as the Legislature may by law direct, but not more than one to every sixty thousand of population. The Legislature shall also provide by law for the temporary transfer of justices from one district to another, whenever the pressure of business may require it.

4. The judges of the Court of Appeals shall designate every year five of their number to preside at the general terms of the Supreme Court for that year in the several districts, one each for the second, third, and fourth districts, and two for the first district. The judges so designated shall, in conjunction with two of the justices of the Supreme Court (to be in like manner designated for the year by the justices of the Supreme Court of the district), hold the general terms. In the first district four justices shall be designated, so that general terms may, by alternation of courts of three judges, of whom a judge of the Court of Appeals shall always be one, be held more frequently. The judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court of each district shall, whenever the occasion arises, designate other members of their respective courts to take the place of those previously designated, if the latter are for any reason unable to attend.

5. No appeal shall lie from the general term to the Court of Appeals when the decision of the general term is a unanimous one, except in cases where a question of the conflict of a law or of any act or proceeding by official persons with the constitution of this State or of the United States is involved, and in cases where the life or death of an accused person is involved.

6. The judges of the Court of Appeals designated to preside at general term shall, during the year for which they are designated, take no part in the hearing and determination of cases in the Court of Appeals.

7. Five judges of the Court of Appeals shall be a quorum to hear and determine all cases except those wherein questions of constitutional law are involved, or in which the life or death of an accused person is involved; in the last two classes of cases not less than ten shall be a quorum.

8. No judge shall take part in the hearing and determining of an appeal from a decision of his own.

9. There shall be a Court of Common Pleas in and for every county and every city, having the power and jurisdiction of the present county courts, and such other powers and jurisdiction, civil and criminal (inferior to that of the Supreme Court), as the Legislature shall by law confer upon them. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be uniform in all cities and counties. The Legislature may provide by law for more than one judge of Common Pleas in cities having more than sixty thousand population.

10. There shall be a surrogate in and for every city and every county, except that the Legislature may provide that one surrogate shall discharge the duties of the office for two or more adjoining counties, or for a city and two or more adjoining counties, when the aggregate population does not exceed one hundred thousand. In cities having a population greater than five hundred thousand the Legislature may provide for additional surrogates.

11. There shall be four justices of the peace in every town, and so many more in cities as the Legislature may by law direct. Their jurisdiction and powers shall be such as now pertain to justices of the peace, and such as may hereafter be by law conferred upon them. Their jurisdiction and powers shall be uniform in all counties and cities, but the Legislature may by law provide that in cities some may be exclusively assigned to criminal business and others exclusively to civil business. Justices of the peace may continue to be part of the town governments, but in cities their duties shall be exclusively judicial.

12. All judicial officers, except justices of the peace, shall hold their office during good behavior, but may, after having attained the age of seventy years, be retired by a vote of a majority of all

the members of both houses of the Legislature, with the approval of the governor; in such case half their previous salary shall continue to be paid to them during life. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be five years.

13. Judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected; the former by a vote of the whole State, the latter by a vote of the district in which the vacancy exists. Judges of the Common Pleas and surrogates shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Senate; justices of the peace shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county or city for which they are appointed.

14. The clerk of the Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the judges thereof; a clerk of the Supreme Court for every district shall be appointed by the justices of the court of that district, and such clerk shall be clerk of the general term; the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and surrogates shall appoint the clerks of their respective courts.

15. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites.

16. No judicial officer shall hold any other office or public trust, and all votes given for any judicial officer for an elective office other than judicial shall be void.

17. The Legislature shall have the same power to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity as they have heretofore possessed.

18. Judicial officers, other than justices of the peace, shall receive a compensation at stated times for their services, such as shall be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but nothing herein shall prohibit the supervisors of any city having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants giving an additional salary to judicial officers residing in such city, which salary, once established, shall also not be withdrawn or diminished during the term of office. Provision shall be made by law for the travelling expenses of judicial officers when discharging duties out of the county in which they reside. The official residence of the judges of the Court of Appeals shall be in the city of Albany, and all its sessions shall be held in that city.

19. The judges of the Court of Appeals, and the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of County Courts, and the recorders of cities and surrogates, who shall be in office under the existing constitution, on the second day of January, 1868, shall continue in office during good behavior; the judges of the Court of Appeals as members of the Court of Appeals hereby established. The thirteen justices of the present Supreme Court then in office whose commissions are the oldest are transferred to the Court of Appeals; if, by reason of even date of commissions, it cannot be thus determined, then the justices of the present Supreme Court throughout the State shall designate, by a vote of a majority of them, so many of those whose claims are equal as shall be necessary to make up the thirteen so to be transferred. The remaining justices of the Supreme Court shall continue to be justices of the Supreme Court hereby established. The judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York and of the existing Court of Common Pleas in that city and the judges of the Superior Court of the city of Buffalo who shall be in office, under the existing constitution, on the second day of January, 1868, shall be thereafter, in their several districts, justices of the Supreme Court hereby established, and shall continue in such office during good behavior. Judges of county courts and recorders of cities who shall be in office under the existing constitution on the second day of January, 1868, shall be judges of the Court of Common Pleas hereby established in their respective counties and cities, and shall continue in such office during good behavior.

20. Justices of the peace, police justices, and all other judicial officers not provided for by the last section, shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been appointed, or until the Legislature shall have provided for the transfer of their business to other tribunals.

21. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the organization of the courts hereby established, and for the transfer of all business from existing courts to them. All other courts than those provided for in this article are abolished from and after the first day of July, 1869.

22. At the general election to be held in November, 1868, such additional justices of the Supreme Court hereby established as the Legislature may at the first session after the adoption of this constitution provide for shall be chosen. Whenever a vacancy in the office of judge of the Court of Appeals or of a justice of the Supreme Court shall occur two months before the day of a general election, the vacancy shall be filled at such next general election. When such vacancy shall occur within two months previous to a general election, the governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy until the same shall have been filled at a succeeding general election.

23. The judges of the Court of Appeals shall designate one of their number to be permanent chief justice.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Every male white citizen of the age of twenty-one years who, at the time of an election, shall have been for ten days a citizen, for one year next preceding the election resident in the State, for four months next preceding the election resident in the county where he offers to vote, may vote in the election district where he at the time of the election resides, for all officers elective by the people; but he may not vote for officers chosen by districts less than a county or city unless he shall also have been a resident for thirty days next preceding the election of the lesser district by and from which such officer is to be chosen.

2. Residence is not gained or lost, for the purpose of voting, by presence or absence while in the military or naval service of the United States, while engaged in navigation of the ocean or of inland waters, while a student in any college or school, while in

any public alms-house, asylum, or prison; provided that the following classes of persons are debarred from voting, to wit, persons of unsound mind, persons interested in any wager upon the result of the pending election, inmates of public alms-houses or prisons; and provided also that any one who has paid or furnished money or other valuable thing to influence an elector in his vote, or to influence a public officer in his official action, and those who have received any such money or thing shall, upon conviction thereof, be debarred from voting during life, nor shall a pardon restore to them the right of voting.

3. All elections shall be by ballot, to be delivered at the public polls by the voter in person; except that town officers may by law be made elective otherwise than by ballot, but always by personal delivery of the vote.

4. Three inspectors of election for every election district, to hold office for one year, shall be appointed in manner following: In cities one by the mayor, one by the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, one by the sheriff; in counties one by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, one by the sheriff, and one chosen by the people at the regular town meeting.

ARTICLE V.

1. The governor shall appoint the secretary of state, attorney-general, and state engineer, three canal commissioners, and three inspectors of state prisons; he shall likewise, with the consent of the Senate, appoint the comptroller and treasurer; all of whom shall hold their offices during the term of the governor who may appoint them. The canal auditor shall be appointed by the comptroller, and shall be a subordinate in the comptroller's department.

2. Militia officers shall be chosen by ballot as follows: Captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers by the members of their company; field officers of regiments or separate battalions by the captains and lieutenants thereof, not including staff officers; brigadier-generals by the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors in their brigades. Major-generals and the commissary-general shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Staff officers shall be appointed by the commanding officers of the commands to which such staff officers are to be attached. The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general and all others of his personal staff. All officers above the rank of first sergeant shall be commissioned by the governor. No commissioned officer shall be removed unless in pursuance of a sentence of court-martial, except that general officers may, after they shall have attained the age of sixty years, be removed by the governor, and that the governor may suspend any officer from command when under charges. The governor shall appoint a sheriff and a coroner for every county and every city, to hold office for three years, but no other local executive or ministerial officer shall be appointed for any county or city except by the local authorities.

3. All other officers of the State government, civil or military, (not including deputies and clerks, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs), shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are appointed. When the duration or tenure of any office is not declared by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment or election. The governor shall have the power of removing all officers whose appointment is vested in him, or in him with the consent of the Senate.

4. The Commissioners of the Land Office shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. The Canal Board shall be the Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and the Canal Commissioners.

ARTICLE VI.

1. No two or more counties shall be joined together in one district for any purpose of partial government, other than judicial as herein provided; but two or more counties may be consolidated with the consent of the people of each one, manifested by a vote at a general election, and not without such consent.

2. No city shall be erected unless the population within its limits amounts to thirty thousand; and when erected, its government shall be separated from that of the county of which it formed part. The residue of the county, if it have a less population than thirty thousand, shall be consolidated with some adjoining county.

3. All county governments shall be uniform, and shall be vested in a board of supervisors, to be chosen as follows: One for every town, to be chosen by the electors of the town; and five at large, to be chosen by a vote of the electors of the county.

4. All city charters shall be uniform, and shall contain these features, to wit: All executive local power shall be lodged in a mayor, to be elected by the people of the city, with the power vested in him of appointing all heads of departments and executive and ministerial officers connected with the local government or the city's affairs, except that he shall, in appointing the treasurer and comptroller, have the consent of the board of supervisors. The duties of the city government, other than executive, shall be devolved upon a board of supervisors, to be chosen as follows: every elector of the city may vote for one supervisor, and every citizen who shall receive, in cities having a population of one hundred thousand and upward, twenty-five hundred votes for the office, shall be a supervisor; and every citizen who shall receive, in cities having a population less than one hundred thousand, one thousand votes for the office, shall be a supervisor; and five supervisors at large shall also be chosen at the same time by a vote of the whole people of the city. The board of supervisors shall have full power to levy taxes for city purposes. No resolution, ordinance, or regulation of the board of supervisors shall be valid unless approved within ten days after its passage by the mayor. No appropriation of money shall be made by the board of supervisors except the same shall have been first recommended to them by the mayor, or by some head of department with his

sanction. Nothing herein shall deprive any existing city of vested rights in property or of franchises other than political, nor divest any existing city of its political rights as a city because of insufficiency of population.

5. All village charters shall be uniform.

6. New towns shall not be erected without the consent of the board of supervisors of the county.

7. Municipal elections shall be held on such day between the first of March and the first of May as the board of supervisors of the respective cities and counties may prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.

1. So much of Article VII. of the existing constitution as requires the annual application of certain specific sums toward the extinguishment of the State debt shall continue to be in force; in all other respects such article is abrogated, and the public revenues are to be provided and to be disposed of in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct.

2. Except for the payment of the compensation to their own members, officers, clerks, and messengers, the Legislature shall make no appropriation of money unless the same shall have been first recommended to them by the governor, or by some head of department with his sanction.

3. No local statute shall be passed by the Legislature unless the same shall have been first approved by the supervisors of the county or counties within which its operation is limited, a majority of all elected to each board concurring by yeas and nays, and an authenticated record of such votes being transmitted. Such bill shall, if passed, be passed only in the precise form in which it comes from the local authorities, without amendment.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The Legislature shall pass no special laws upon the following subjects:

- For the creation, modification, or regulation of corporations for purposes of business or profit;
- For the opening of roads or streets;
- For the regulation of common schools;
- For the licensing or restraining of any business;
- For the observance of holidays;
- For the taking of private property to public use or to private use on the score of public convenience;

but all laws on these subjects shall be general, and shall apply to all parts of the State alike and to all persons.

2. Laws restraining natural persons from issuing promissory notes of any denomination payable on demand, whether such laws have been heretofore passed or shall be hereafter enacted, shall be void and of no effect.

3. All special charters of corporations having in view business or profit are hereby abrogated, but such corporations may be continued under new articles of association, conformed with the general laws regulating corporations, provided that the substitution of such articles of association shall be accomplished by the first day of July, 1869; otherwise all corporations then doing business under special charters shall be dissolved.

4. No person shall be deprived of life, personal freedom, or property without due process of law and the judgement of his equals.

5. The right of trial by jury shall not be denied except in cases of impeachment, and to persons actually in military service.

6. No person shall be held to answer for crime (except in cases of petit larceny under the regulations of the Legislature) unless on presentment of a grand jury; all accused persons shall be allowed to defend by counsel; no person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life for the same offence, nor be compelled to testify in criminal cases against himself; nor shall wife or husband be compelled to testify against each other; private property shall not be taken for public use or public convenience without just compensation, to be awarded by a jury of freeholders, or by a commission of three persons appointed by the Supreme Court.

7. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. The judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court, and no others, shall have power to issue this writ, and a refusal to grant the writ to any person entitled thereto shall be adjudged felony on the part of the judge or justice refusing, to be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for five years. Upon conviction of a judge or justice under this provision, the governor shall have no power of pardon or reprieve in the case.

8. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged; and members of the Legislature cannot be held responsible in any court of justice for words spoken in debate.

9. Freedom of religion and of worship is guaranteed to every person. No one shall be held incompetent to testify on account of his opinions upon the subject of religion. No laws shall be passed to establish a state religion; but laws may be passed prohibiting ordinary business and labor on the first day of the week, and to secure quiet on that day in the neighborhood of established places of public worship and religious meetings.

10. No person shall be imprisoned in order to secure his attendance at a future day as a witness; but testimony of a witness may be taken in criminal cases before the trial, by a justice of the Supreme Court only, in presence of the accused, if there is probability of the non-appearance of the witness at the trial; and such testimony may be read at the trial, if it be proved that due diligence has been used to secure the attendance of the witness, without success.

11. No person shall be convicted of treason against the State except for actual levying of war against it, being one in a conspiracy to overturn its government by violence, or furnishing supplies or information to its enemies in time of war; nor except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or by confession in open court.

12. No person shall be appointed or elected to office unless at the time of his election or appointment he is entitled to vote.

13. Sections 12, 13, and 14 of Article VII. of the constitution of 1821, reordained in the existing constitution, are continued in force.

ARTICLE IX.

Revision of this constitution shall be only by specific amendments in manner following: the Legislature may by joint resolution, concurred in by a majority of all the members of both houses, and approved by the governor, propose amendments; the same shall be submitted to the next succeeding Legislature; if they shall adopt them by a vote of a majority of all elected to the Assembly and two-thirds of all the senators, the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election; and if approved by a majority of all the votes cast upon that question, the amendments shall be a part of the constitution.

ARTICLE X.

The political year begins with the first of January and ends with the thirty-first of December. The first election for governor, members of the Legislature, judges or justices, in case of vacancies occurring theretofore, or of additional justices authorized by the Legislature, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1868; to take office on the first of January, 1869. All business of courts of justice hereby abolished shall be transferred by or before the first of July, 1869, to the courts established by this constitution, and the judges of such abolished courts may continue in office until the last named day, unless transferred to other courts by the provisions hereof. All persons in office under the existing constitution, whose offices are not by this constitution abolished, shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected. The restraints upon legislation in this constitution shall go into effect so soon as it is adopted. In all respects this constitution shall go into effect on the first of January, 1869.

SUMMER AND WATERING PLACES.

ZEALOTS in the pursuit of business always begin to complain on the approach of our burning solstice about the dulness of trade and the consequent injury which they can so ill afford to their pecuniary prospects. When a season has been uncommonly bad such complaints may not be so very unreasonable, but in general it is well to remember that they are substantially childish and illogical. Only so much business can be done in a year, and if the bulk of this is transacted in the temperate months it is expectable that during the extremes of heat and cold there should be comparative inactivity. The remarkable tumult and rush of American business life so usual in spring and autumn is naturally succeeded by periods of reaction, just as excitement of any other physical kind is similarly followed by necessary repose. The peculiarities of our climate make such phenomena not only inevitable, but highly salutary. It is impossible for nervous energies to be healthfully kept at their normal pitch during, for example, such weather as we experienced in the first week of June. Nature at such periods imperatively demands rest, and although there are various stimulative methods for deferring the satisfaction of her claims she is sure to exact a penalty for the postponement. If our cities during the glowing ninety days of a New York summer were indeed "gracious with temperate air," life might be ordered differently; but the powers of the most vigorous and elastic droop and grow flaccid under a burning sun and health is more important even than dollars, so that it happens fortunately for all that business flags in July and August, however it may seem hard for many to bear the depression at the immediate time. It should be a consolation to the discontented to reflect that their business year is to be measured comprehensively as a whole, and that the duller things are for three months to come the more active and prosperous they are likely to be in the autumn which ensues.

"Study to be quiet," said St. Paul to the Thessalonians, and no better advice can be offered at this season to our own impatient countrymen. The strongest and fiercest animals creep at noon-day into cooling shades to gather strength for battle and foraging to come. We are coming now to the high noon of our year and can wisely profit by their sagacious example. By the seaside, on breezy hill-tops, in umbrageous valleys, there are nooks and corners without number where shelter can be had and sweetly wholesome air be breathed not to be found in crowded towns, where bustling contact frets the spirit and the year's impurities poison the feculent atmosphere. The value of rest at this season to a community like ours can scarcely be over-estimated. It is true that many urge they cannot afford the time, but we believe there are few who cannot really do more in nine months than in twelve. Those who from circumstances cannot be absent from duty so long must, of course, regulate their action accordingly, recollecting that perfect rest for one month may be better than imperfect rest for three. The situation of numbers will not, unhappily, admit of their enjoying the luxury of a country vacation at all; but the facilities for reaching our picturesque and healthy

suburbs are now so plentiful that even the poorest may pass many of their hours away from the city and such should regard it as a bounden duty to do so. Pure air and innocent recreation may now be enjoyed by the poor and their children at dozens of places within an hour of New York and at prices so moderate as to leave little excuse for foregoing them. Central Park, Staten Island, the beautiful heights of the Jersey shore, and other charming resorts are accessible to all who can spare a few pence and the interval of non-working hours, and the gain to health and spirits derivable from regularly making such excursions is great and positive.

In considering the growth of population and the stringency of the times, we are led greatly to regret that clean and comfortable accommodations, including a very wide range in grade and price, and conducted on the lodging-house principle, are not yet to be found among us. There are multitudes of people of fixed and slender income who are utterly unable to allow themselves a trip to Newport, Saratoga, Cape May, Nahant, or even to less fashionable watering places, who, if such facilities were open as present themselves by the thousand at English resorts like Hastings, Ramsgate, Brighton, or Deal, would eagerly and profitably embrace them. In these places apartments can be had of almost every conceivable price, size, and location, and the humblest are often as cleanly and comfortable as the most pretentious. The rooms are paid for at a regular stipulated rate and the table is provided on their own scale and at their own expense by the occupants. Their ménage thus being entirely within their own control, and its details only known to themselves, families can live as they please, at their own hours and in their own way, expensively or economically, without being tempted to ostentation or being obliged to conform to the habits or be subject to the inspection of others. The advantages of this system are very great. Many of the classes which with us, through dread of the expense of fashionable resorts and a natural reluctance to appear niggardly or straitened, remain in the stifling city throughout the season, in England regularly enjoy their yearly holiday at the sea-side with as much pleasure and benefit as if their means were unlimited. Especially for professional people of refinement—the families of clergymen, lawyers, artists, literary men, people who like privacy and quiet but who are unable to pay the cost at which alone such desiderata can here be procured—is the English lodging-house system a great blessing. We have heretofore recommended its adoption in our towns, and in the country during the summer season it would be no less desirable. The enforced uniformity, the distasteful publicity, the obligatory associations of our American boarding-house and hotel system, apart from pecuniary considerations, deters every year a greater number of persons in this community from enjoying those changes of air and scene which in this climate are at least as essential as in any other.

It is probable at present that the great majority of American families whose homes are in towns and whose incomes fall short of \$5,000 a year never visit the seashore or interior country at all, for the reasons we have named. In England the reverse is undoubtedly the case, because of opposite conditions. But, unless the plan we propose encounters dislike for no better cause than that it is English, we do not see why it should not be carried into effect with similar advantages. What is needed is a large number of compact, well-built houses or cottages, of various size and accommodation, built with reference to the particular object in view, at favorable localities. Such buildings are now erected in hundreds every season at the English watering places. The writer, in a late visit to three of those above named, saw whole streets covering what he remembered as open fields seven years before, and was assured that the enterprises were very profitable. The English season is, moreover, much shorter than our own, so that in an important respect builders would here have an advantage. We are persuaded that this subject is well worthy the attention of capitalists, and the extravagant prices now charged by hotels would do much to give popularity and success to speculations based upon it. It may be thought that Americans would be slow, as has been hinted, to favor such a foreign innovation, but the world moves, and, now that we have so heavy a debt to carry, comfortable economy should and doubtless would overcome even national prejudice. But were it otherwise, the rapidly increasing proportion of Europeans domiciled among us would form an element of support for the plan proposed which could be depended upon with considerable confidence. Nothing can be more likely than that, in the neighborhood of the metropolis and in these days of uncleanness, poor quality, and extortionate prices, any scheme offering to the public a mode of living wherein cheapness and comfort could be made obviously consistent with any desired de-

gree of refinement would attract eager attention and, if only for the sake of novelty, be awarded a fair trial.

A RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

THE REVEREND DANIEL D. CURRY, D.D., is the editor of a so-called religious newspaper published in New York and styled *The Christian Advocate*. By way of imparting vivacity to the columns of that entertaining sheet, Dr. Curry has lately printed some articles on lay and "religious" journalism. The original idea as well as some of the views of these articles the reverend gentleman obligingly appropriated from THE ROUND TABLE, to which, in the most Christianlike manner, he forgot to give credit. Apart from his borrowed plumes, there was nothing in Dr. Curry's articles to attract notice with a single exception, which consisted in the extraordinary freedom with which they characterized certain unoffending and respectable editors of the New York press as disbelievers in Christianity, or, more briefly and exactly, as "infidels." Now, it is only a very short time ago since this amiable divine stigmatized another highly respectable and learned editor by the same offensive epithet. The latter gentleman retorted, we remember, by calling his assailant an "irregular rhomboid," which rejoinder if not very reverent was, under the circumstances, an accurate as well as a justifiable one. The conclusive argument conveyed by this not very original if strictly applicable phrase was extremely satisfactory to the press and it travelled far and wide through the country, and has lately turned up on the other side of the Atlantic. It seems also to have been highly gratifying to Dr. Curry himself; since the repetition of that which elicited it implies a desire to provoke further arguments of the same kind. A calfskin seems no more efficacious in this instance than it was in the case of boasting *Austria*; and, as with that prince of braggarts, it only enforced a temporary silence presently to be broken in order that the hissing lash of *Faulconbridge* may again descend. His former experience, indeed, seems to have acted on Dr. Curry as a sort of moral cocktail and to have made him quite gluttonous for more punishment. To stir up a single wasp no longer affords him any excitement, and nothing will do but he must burst pell-mell into a hornet's nest and have them all about his ears at once.

We congratulate the Reverend Christian on the result. He finds it no doubt eminently refreshing and edifying. We are all, of course, miserable sinners, and the mission of the immaculate Dr. Curry—or, as we learn he is called by his intimates, Dan'l D.—the mission of the immaculate Dan'l D. is to shake a whip of scorpions over our heads, call us dreadful names, and consign us in advance to what his christian and academic initials so ominously suggest. This peppery treatment is unique for tastefulness and modesty. It is so exceedingly graceful and timely in these days of ridiculous toleration and reprehensible divergency of belief for a Christian clergyman to go about wholesomely villipending his professional brethren because he suspects them of being so wicked as to disbelieve in his particular creed, that we can scarcely find words in which to thank Dan'l D. for the benefit he is thus conferring upon religion and society. The supreme daring with which he invites attack is not the least of the Reverend gentleman's merits. His name-sake in the lion's den was nothing to him. He acknowledges to living in a glass house and he invites us all to throw stones. As the operation seems so agreeable, we recommend him immediately to denounce a large number of other eminent persons as "infidels." He might begin with President Johnson, whose reply—as suggested by Dan'l D.'s christian and academic initials—may readily be prognosticated. The dismal yet salutary result of a general volley of billingsgate, for whose effective discharge the Reverend Advocate is so admirably fitted, may be inferred from the condition of his recent victims, all of whom have lately evinced—if the atrocity of such a statement may for once be forgiven us—an unmistakable disposition to *hari-Curry*.

We are not at all surprised, in view of the torpedo-like sensation produced by Dr. Curry and his seraphic advocacy of Christian principles, to hear that good Mr. Bennett has offered him a permanent place on *The Herald* staff, and that the reverend gentleman is likely to accept it. A white cravat and a nasal twang in the editorial rooms of that paper will supply a charming variety which they will be none the worse for; and the latter quality will blend melodiously with the Hibernian brogue and Cambrian burr which, delightful in themselves, are peculiarly so when set off by the effect of contrast. Mr. Bennett capably understands the art of pleasing his audience; and the exquisite infusion of blue-fire, brimstone, and lacerating vituperation with which he will be able, through the acquisition of Dan'l D., to enrich his col-

umns, will recall their pristine glories and endear them more than ever to an appreciative public. For *The Herald* to turn Methodist in its old age may seem a strange, but is to our mind an altogether suitable, climax to its long career of usefulness, and need in no sense interfere with its ancient allegiance, inasmuch as the potentate whom it is popularly supposed to worship has been served in a similar livery very often before. We felicitate Dan'el D. on his new field of usefulness and trust he will commence in it his genial and Christian labor of damning our citizens by wholesale as "infidels" as speedily as possible.

THE SUMMER MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

PROPHECIES about women, newspapers, and horse-races are so often falsified that those who are capable of getting wisdom with experience grow reticent on such seductive but slippery subjects and preserve their reputation for sagacity by rejecting alike every tempting bait to hazard or to enhance it. As to journals, the principle seems well established that to do exactly what they are expected not to do is their surest road to wealth and influence. Consistency is of all virtues the one least prized by a public whose characteristic fickleness is reproached by its antithesis, and the charm of surprise seems with most people to do more than atone for constructive immorality. Perhaps that which is most captivating about women is the extraordinary uncertainty which attends their action in any fresh contingency, and the remark is also applicable to race-horses. Creatures like these, full of nerve, fire, and sensitiveness, are swayed despotically by what seems to be caprice, but which is very often mere mobility or extraordinary susceptibility to surrounding objects and conditions. The vague incertitudes which attach to the conduct of race-horses seem likewise to extend to everything connected with them. For example, nothing it might have been thought could have been more conducive to an immense gathering for the Summer Meeting at Jerome Park than the exact conditions of sky, turf, and atmosphere with which we were favored on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of last week. To general surprise the attendance was comparatively scanty, especially on the most interesting day, the second, and no plausible reason seems to be assigned for the deficiency by our friends of the daily press except the slightly interested suggestion of inadequate advertising. The Summer Meeting was, however, as well advertised as was the Spring Meeting, when the crowd was great, and we really see no explanation or resource save to put the matter in the list of inexplicable phenomena, which includes, as we have remarked, innumerable feminine and journalistic mysteries as well as so many connected with the Turf. Saturday, it must be observed, made up for the deficiencies of the other days, the crowd being greater than ever before at the Park, with the two exceptions of the Inauguration Day, last autumn, and the last day of the late Spring Meeting.

But if attendance was less large at the late meeting than was expected—and all new undertakings must expect a fair proportion of vicissitudes—it was extremely *recherché* and appreciative in character, and the racing itself has hardly been excelled in the annals of the American turf. The great event was the contest for the Westchester Cup, for which eighteen horses were entered; and although only four ran, of whom one never had any chance, it was a beautiful and stanchly-contested race and one highly creditable to all concerned. *Loadstone*, the winner of the "Hotel Stakes" at the Spring Meeting, was the fortunate victor in this brilliant struggle; *Gilroy*, who had been the favorite, coming in third, and Mr. Watson's *Onward*, a splendid second, being barely beaten by a neck. The distance was two and a quarter miles, and the time 4:10½. It is noticeable that *Loadstone* won this race by precisely the same tactics as those which gained for him the "Hotel Stakes" before. He was kept well in hand, running behind both his competitors during most of the race, and behind *Onward*, with the exception of a few seconds at the Club House bend, until they had actually reached the Club Stand. The race was then won in the last hundred—nay, in the last fifty—yards, and nothing could have been more superlatively fine than the manner in which Hayward "rolled" the slashing grey past his formidable opponent in the convulsive, straining effort of the final rush. It was predicted by some clever people that if *Loadstone* were again made to run a waiting race he would lose; such a policy answered with his former, but would fail with his present competitors. The prediction was not verified by the event, which has shown *Loadstone* to be possessed of extraordinary staying qualities. Jockeying does much, no doubt, and Hayward richly deserves the admiring credit which he receives; but, after all, the horse carries the man and

not the man the horse—although, in watching the quarter stretch during the close of these two remarkable races, an observer might have almost thought the contrary—and it may well be doubted whether Hayward, with all his nerve and skill, could have made *Gilroy* win. The general opinion respecting the chances for the Westchester Cup prior to the race may be gathered from the selling of pools, which ranged from \$750 to \$350 for *Gilroy*, \$440 to \$140 for *Loadstone*, and \$330 to \$60 for *Onward*; poor *Dazzle*, who was ultimately distanced, being put down at an unmentionable vanishing point.

Both the other races of this stirring day were won by Mr. Jerome's horses, *De Courcy* being triumphant in one and *Flectwing* in the other. The last was a highly exciting affair, being a race of two-mile heats and including the names of *Luxemburg*, a favorite in consequence of his splendid achievement on the previous day, *Vandal*, *Delaware*, and *Blackbird*. Pools on this event sold at rates following the order of the horses as we have named them, *Luxemburg* being second. This race was full of interesting chances, *Flectwing* winning the first heat by the almost unappreciable superiority of half a nose, and excitement was enhanced during the second by some rather equivocal evolutions on the part of *Vandal*, which resulted in that well-named colt being ruled out for foul riding. *Delaware* won this heat, after a glorious brush between *Luxemburg* and *Blackbird*, succeeding in pushing by them both and so becoming the favorite for the decisive effort. *Flectwing*, however, won at the last with apparent ease, thus bringing the race and the day's sports—so far as the turf was concerned—to a conclusion. But although the races were over, there was dancing in the fine hall of the club building until a considerably later hour, and what with the strains of the fine band, the discussion of very good wine and that of such edibles as those in power had seen fit to provide, a harmonious and satisfactory finish to the amusements of the day was enjoyed by the members of the club and their guests. Many distinguished persons from various parts of the country were present on this occasion, and the opinion universally and freely expressed was that the arrangements of the Park were in a high degree creditable to the liberal sportsmen who have paid for and superintended them. The Jockey Club Handicap on Saturday was perhaps the most exciting race of the meeting, and was won by *Earring*—by a lucky coincidence owned by the proprietor of *Loadstone*, the winner of the cup the day before—against seven competitors. The struggle between *Climax* and *Earring* at the finish was one of the finest sights ever seen in America. The perfect order with which all things are regulated—on the track itself by capital drainage and the constant attention of its active superintendent, Mr. Charles Wheatley, and, as regards the various minutiae of other parts of the grounds, through the experienced supervision of Mr. Theodore Moss—deserves honorable mention; and the public at large have good reason to be grateful to the spirited gentlemen who, at great cost to themselves, have put within the common reach so lovely a resort as Jerome Park, thus richly augmenting New York's facilities for healthful pleasure whilst encouraging a diversion which, conducted as it here is, is not only assures improvement in the breed of the noblest animal in the service of man, but conduces in various ways to a needed progress in metropolitan civilization.

THE JAPANESE.

THE Japanese are away. Like Catiline, they go but they return. No one save recent rural arrivals was at all alarmed by the large, lugubrious farewell posters of ten days back, or imagined for a moment that Their Agilities would deign to throw their valedictory somersault elsewhere than in New York. And, sure enough, no sooner had the last countryman joyfully secured his last look upon the wonderful Orientals than the nocturnal bill-posters spread the tidings that there would be one more good-by. For one brief and probably most elastic week the gambols of the East will reward the greenbacks of the West, and then their almond eyes will gleam curiously on the mosquito coast of our harbor and their pigtails be turned toward the setting sun.

Till then we must possess our souls in patience. Undeniably, we shall miss them greatly, for the novelty had not yet worn off their grotesque performance, and even the most blasé of theatre-goers found refreshment in their quaint devices and *outré* tricks. How audaciously they set at naught all our preconceived notions of the centre of gravity, how calmly they set about performing the most outrageous impossibilities! How before seeing them we laughed at the stories of those who had, how we scouted the bamboo ladder, how we ridiculed the sword-spun top! And even when we went and saw these wonders and many more we came away not more

than half convinced. We reflected on the limited success we should achieve if we attempted to promenade a clothes-line in our back yard armed with a fan and an umbrella; we speculated on the remote probability of our elevating skyward on the soles of our feet a pyramid of wash-tubs and our youngest born and living to repeat the performance, until bewildered amazement subsided into mild incredulity. Vanity is prone to set down for abstractly impossible what is simply impossible to us; and more than one visit was necessary to persuade ourselves that we had not been the victims of our deluded senses.

After a while, however, we got accustomed to these marvels; one gets accustomed to everything except dying. Doubtless, little "All Right" would get accustomed to tumbling from the dome to the floor of the Academy if, as is not impossible, our wonder-craving public should demand such repeated proof of the irrefragability of the Japanese neck. Let us hope they will be content with the specimen already vouchsafed them. There is little doubt, however, that the incident will increase the popularity of the troupe. Hundreds of people will go, who would not otherwise have gone, merely to see that break-neck fall repeated. There is a morbid fascination in this discounting of death which few can resist. We have heard of one gentleman who went nightly in anticipation of this very accident; like the man who followed Van Amburgh's menagerie for years to see the lion bite Van Amburgh's head off. He knew it was only a question of time, like widowhood or a horse-race. Night after night he entered the Academy a few minutes before the little Japanese begins his daring flight; night after night he followed his arrowy course with palpitating suspense; night after night he departed heart-sick it may be with hope deferred, but with his grand confidence in the ultimate result still unimpaired. He came to be a marked man; the theatre-people all knew and pointed him out to one another with bated breath. There was something awful in his haggard mien, his swift transitions from unholy joy to inconsolable dejection. At last one night the box-keeper missed him; the ushers sought him everywhere in vain with a dim presentiment of evil; he was not there. Perhaps his country called him to a primary meeting or a congressional excursion; perhaps the baby cried and the nurse was out; perhaps he had been telegraphed to take the mission to Mexico; perhaps—perhaps anything; *he was not there!* That night a rope gave way and down came little "All Right," just as our friend always knew he would. He heard it next morning when he went for his daily ticket. Of course there was but one thing to do with such a sorrow, and the unhappy gentleman did it. He promptly went mad, and is now the inmate of a strictly fashionable private asylum, where he daily vociferates the lamentable hallucination that he is "All Right."

Pleasanter memories than this, however, have the Japanese left behind them. Their coming has been an event, an epoch in topsy-turvy, an era in the history of tumbling. More than this, they have done their work on American culture. We do not exaggerate in saying that they have been a great social, moral, and educational agency, destined notably to affect the civilization of New York. How deeply they have wrought upon us few know or reflect; what will be their total æsthetic result when their last week is over it is impossible to estimate. Already we read their influence in the impetus given to the small, unoccupied boys who are in the habit, now that we revel in perennial circus, of bending up against fences in all sorts of improbable attitudes. And doubtless, as we write this, a hundred athletic youths are lying on their stalwart backs and nobly failing to balance their little brothers on the soles of their feet. And they will not fail for ever. If their patience and their little brothers last well, success is inevitable. It is not flattering to our national vanity that these almond-eyed barbarians should have come to teach our acrobats all but the very rudiments of their art; and as it is a national characteristic not to stay beaten long we may safely prophecy a not very distant period when every Equestrianism (which is our gorgeous modern equivalent for circus) throughout the land shall boast its only original imported troupe of Tycoons, who shall do all that the present ones do and do not, and speak the purest Yokohama with the richest possible Milesian brogue. We have sometimes felt half inclined to wonder whether our present Japanese were not similar impostors; not long or often, however. A great part of our enjoyment, indeed, depends on the certainty of their genuineness. We all remember the Bedouin Arabs of our childhood's circuses—how they enlisted our imagination, and made poetry of geography lessons! What gallant, fierce, swarthy, mysterious fellows they seemed as they galloped recklessly round the ring, making us quiver with delight and awe! what matchless Arabian

ed suc-
made a
and an
lity of
ramid
repeat
bsided
for ab-
; and
selves
enses.
these
pt dy-
accus-
of the
raving
e irre-
y will
them.
ill in-
f peo-
nerely
orbid
w can
went
e the
years
knew
horse-
a few
laring
course
parted
h his
aired.
le all
bated
ggard
lable
him;
a dim
coun-
al ex-
out;
ion to
here!
" All
Ho
icket.
a sor-
mptly
nable
table

e the
en an
ery of
work
aying
duca-
ation
on us
hetic
esti-
petus
the
dding
udes.
letic
fail-
their
ience
able.
these
n our
nd as
g we
when
dorn
st its
ll do
the
esian
nder
ors;
njoy-
gen-
our
gina-
gal-
ed as
us
bian



T
p
S
w
S
w
B
to
ti
la
P
w
w
al
le
co
ar
ar
in
th
ar
pi
W
ti
th
ve
w
re
qu
A
ag
co
so
la
ce
ri
It
la
m
su
ac
dr

couriers (horses were for vulgar natives) they all bestrode! what a whiff of the Sahara we caught in every movement of their romantic turbans and floating cloaks! Blissful delusion! who would not willingly have been deceived for ever? who does not rue the fatal hour when the officious smartness of some older boy or the insensible wisdom that gathers with our years and dismembers our pet illusions as a breath dispels a bubble, made us aware that our cherished Bedouins were mostly reared on the boundless deserts of Connaught? There is but one other such discovery—when a little girl suspects her doll of being wax. "Men are great boys and boys are little men." We need not fear, however, that our Japanese will be subjected to this disillusionizing process. There can be no doubt that they, at least, are genuine Japan ware. "Two minutes of their hideous jargon or ten seconds of their indescribable music would dissipate the boldest scepticism. The civilized intellect is utterly unequal to such barbaric splendor of discord. *Tannhäuser* on the trombone and triangle alone might faintly approach it.

As we have said, it is difficult to estimate the effect of the Japanese on our society. From ruling the fashions they will doubtless come to sway our social and political economy. Pigtails and flowered dressing-gowns will make an easy and comfortable costume for the summer, and every first class hotel will speedily give us our choice between *queues de cochon marinées à la Japanoise* or *petits chiens sautés, sauce Mikado* or *mayonnaise de chat, à la Titien*. Orchestras will be organized and operas composed on Japanese harmonic principles, with Herr Wagner inevitably imported as conductor. So, by degrees, all the amenities of Japanese civilization will be naturalized in our midst. The infinite advantage of the *harikari* over the duel—namely, that society is sure to be rid of both the quarrellers—will readily appear, and the custom, perhaps, be legalized by the Constitutional Convention and certainly incorporated into the code of honor among all gentlemen. Congress, under the pressure of united New York influence, will doubtless conform our system of government to the latest Jeddo improvements, and we shall have Hon. Ben. Wade or Gen. Butler immediately stamping the continent as candidates for Mikado, with a host of smaller politicians lobbying for the Tycoonship. In fact, there is no reason under the Monroe doctrine why Japan should not annex us, and the home government at Jeddo appoint Horace Greeley or Jeff Davis or George Francis Train or the Count Joannes our Daimio.

CLASSIC WRITERS ON WOMAN'S SPHERE.

THE status and mission of the gentler sex have not been an exclusively modern topic with authors and philosophers. Lysurgus and Plato as well as Mr. J. Stuart Mill are formidable champions for "extending woman's sphere of usefulness." The "gentle Edmund Spenser" makes the chaste Britomart wield deadly weapons with a vengeance, and even the more feminine Belphebe can handle her javelin very effectively. Tasso, too, intends the warlike Clorinda to move our admiration. Jael and Judith, Semiramis and Zenobia, are lauded by writers sacred and profane. The Queen of Palmyra, indeed, seems to have joined the energies of a warrior and the learning of a sage to the softer graces of womanhood, and, notwithstanding her unheroic end, she evokes as general a sympathy perhaps as the luckless Joan of Arc. The heroines of modern wars, if less combative and *prononcé* than the Amazons of antiquity, are not less interesting; and the Contezza della Torre and Miss Belle Boyd have each their eulogists. But we imagine that at present few go as far as Plato in his *Republic*, where he proposes that women should enter the army and practice manly exercises in the fancy costume he so prettily alludes to: "*Ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἁρμύρας ἔσονται.*" We are aware that the fair leaders of the modern agitation generally differ from the sage in both particulars; that they eschew battles and cherish the "right" to a very substantial toilette. But extremists still meet with some sympathy; and chivalrous juries occasionally refuse to convict the fair avenger of her own wrongs. A question here suggests itself as to the rights of men. Are they to be refused the privilege of self-defence against female violence? It is an infringement of the code of honor to raise a hand against a woman, and some authors allow no exceptions to the rule. But the law and practice authorize resistance to the other sex in certain cases, and Spenser—the champion of "woman's rights"—makes his model knights assume the offensive. It may be of importance to settle the point. The ladies are in training to enforce their full enfranchisement, and it would be hard to turn the other cheek to such assailants as the feminine athletes of Boston, who, according to an evening contemporary, can lift six hundred pounds. Aristotle opposes the participation of

women in state affairs and wars. He points out the distinctive characteristics of the sexes, and urges that a retiring, womanly character is best occupied and preserved within the precincts of her home. Xenophon's notions of woman's mission are similar. Even her private habits were interfered with by Solon, and officers—*γυναικονόμοι*—were impolitely appointed whose peculiar function was to restrict certain "rights" of the fair Athenians. Such sentiments as "Silence brings honor to a woman," "Looms, not public meetings, are women's business," and "Women should talk in their households," are common in the Greek dramatists. Among the moderns, Guizot in his *History of Civilization* attributes the improved condition of women to the feudal system, under which they were debarred from public and professional life, and believes their importance increases with their domesticity. Rollin says that the allotment of distinctive duties to the sexes, "far from degrading woman, is to her advantage and honor"; and Sir Walter Scott implies the same when he derives the high position of the sex in Western Europe from the institution of chivalry.

But we must cease to disturb the manes of the deceased or to expose their antiquated notions to ridicule, though perhaps it is just they should have their share of modern criticism. We make an exception of Shakespeare—whose shade must by this time be inured to the hardships of immortality—and quote the reformed Katharina in the *Taming of the Shrew*:

"Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
But that our soft conditions and our hearts
Should well agree with our external parts?"

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

NO. IV.—PROVINCIAL JOURNALISM.

THE phrase "provincial," as has heretofore been intimated in this series, although sometimes associated with rusticity, may fairly take on a broader meaning and imply simply that which is non-metropolitan. In this generous sense and with reference to the public press it regards that large and important class of journals which reflect or give a tone to merely a section of the country, and are influential beyond this limit only at particular junctures or by accidental and clearly explicable circumstances. It is not necessary that they should be narrowly local in character or that they should be intellectually dwarfed; but it follows, as a reasonable sequence to their position, that they are colored in ideas and in expression by the atmosphere of thought and action peculiar to the community in which they are produced, while that community, be it city or town—Chicago, Boston, Charleston, or Springfield—neither is nor will be either cosmopolitan as New York is becoming, or metropolitan as this city has already become. The distinction being thus emphasized, we pass at once to the consideration of the conditions on which depends perfectibility in this important branch of journalism.

It is obvious at the outset that a very considerable portion of these conditions must be of general application, while those which are most to be desired are probably the farthest from realization. We ought not, for instance, to expect toleration to any wide extent of antagonistic views; the country is too new for this and our population too earnest. Mechanical excellence in respect to quality of paper, of type, of advertising page, is mainly out of the question, although, as patronage grows and the provincial establishments become wealthier, this may in time be reached; indeed, it has been partially reached already, and we might name several papers which compare advantageously with the metropolitan press. But among the qualities which we have clearly a right to demand is decency in the advertising and in current news. Editorial discussions, moreover, if fervent, should be also intelligent and dignified; and there are three points in particular upon which we may fairly be urgent—the freshness of news, its due arrangement, and the proper selection of miscellaneous matter; and here, we think, the provincial press ought easily to arrive at a perfection which cannot be realized in the metropolis in any absolute degree. The difficulty with a New York paper is the superabundance of material and the need of vast generalizations in brief spaces of time. The diurnal events of the whole world are to be recorded, and a managing editor is compelled rapidly to decide upon the relative importance of the crude material before him; to place one despatch prominently, another in the background; to arbitrate between foreign and domestic intelligence, between local reports and more distant correspondence; to direct a hundred individualities into the single groove of what, for a better phrase, may be called the spirit of his journal; in a word, to achieve the impossible. Of course the impossible is never achieved. Metropolitan journalism never has been symmetrical; prob-

ably it never will be—at least this desideratum must always depend upon individual men, and for that reason is only attainable at intervals. With the provincial newspaper it is quite otherwise.

Such a paper either reflects a clearly-defined although sometimes an extended district, as in the case of the Boston press, which takes in all New England; or it represents merely the state; or it is the exponent of the activity of an agricultural, a commercial, or a manufacturing centre. If true to its function, therefore, it will hold all foreign and, indeed, much of national intelligence secondary, while the multiform life of the section will be accurately portrayed. This restriction is itself a power. It permits of ready classification, of great variety, and at the same moment of a steadfast adherence to the main object—the interests of its appropriate field. What we look for in a journal of this description is the daily history of the population within the compass of its circulation. All facts relating to the sources of wealth to the community, all political and religious movements, every social event, whether festal or calamitous, ought to find place in its columns, according to the respective importance of the subject. The telegraph agent, the correspondent, and the reporter will alike minister to this end, while the decision as to what matter shall have precedence is made easy on account of the inevitable secondary nature of by far the larger portion of the news thus collected. What division of labor effects in mechanical pursuits, the narrow sphere of his work secures to the provincial publicist. He can at once, with less labor and at smaller expense, arrive at that plane of excellence toward which the metropolitan editor is always approaching but never quite attains.

If, however, we turn from *a priori* to *a posteriori*, drop theory and take up fact, it is greatly to be feared that these reasonable expectations will be found attended only by beggarly and impotent conclusions. Very few papers to which these rules apply satisfy them to any notable degree. We are compelled to say that the African savage, whose proficiency in figures is limited to the ten digits, might easily count them, if enumeration were the single qualification requisite for the estimate. It is a pitiable confession, but one that is unavoidable. And this will become evident from even a hasty glance at the leading papers among the class to which the present article relates, and from which much might justly be anticipated.

In making our survey we shall give the northern journals the priority, partly because such a division is more scientific, but mainly from the fact that the South is in so yeasty a condition, is so impoverished and politically confused, that it would be unfair to subject its journalism to any rigid tests. Moving by longitudes, we naturally begin with Boston. That city has four great dailies, *The Journal*, *Advertiser*, *Post*, and *Traveller*. There is a fifth, *The Transcript*, which in some respects is superior to its rivals; but its circle of readers is relatively less, and there are features in its conduct which will make it proper to reserve it for separate consideration. Of these four, *The Advertiser* is generally the most dignified, while *The Journal* has a pre-eminence for news. The latter, indeed, is *The Herald* of New England in respect to circulation and the freshness of its current intelligence. Yet the most superficial study of its contents reveals grave defects. The reading matter is thrown together in heterogeneous confusion. There is what one might almost call a contempt for system. A local event will be followed by an account of some "tragedy" in Texas, next by a literary note, a Missouri crop item, a bit of Cape Cod news. The reader is left to perform the office of editor. The unimportant and the important constantly fill equal spaces and secure equal typographical prominence. The so-named "leaders" are proverbially thin, colorless, and without point. In short, apart from the enterprise shown in spending money freely for telegrams and special correspondence, it is a splendid example of what the provincial paper should avoid. Its immediate rival, *The Traveller*, is little better. There is the same want of classification, with the further exasperation of a flood of news paragraphs, or "items," in which the near and remote are jumbled together like the miscellany of a junk-shop. Its editorials, however, maugre a certain snivelling tone, as in its discussions of prohibition, are well-written, while the industrial and commercial affairs of its section receive considerable attention. *The Post* is a highly respectable sheet, able in its discussions of national subjects, and never dull in its news. Its correspondence is always capable, piquant, and racy, and its compilations from foreign journals are remarkable for their judiciousness and sparkle. It also pays a commendable attention to commercial matters, and there is much of symmetry in the general arrangement of its contents. But it is a Democratic organ in the midst of a

radical community, and partisan prejudice would diminish its local influence even if it were disposed to bend more than it does to the dominant ideas of New England. In respect of local influence combined with conservatism, *The Advertiser* has a strong position and is superior to most newspapers in its law reports, its mercantile usefulness, and in the weight and character of its editorial expression. But even this substantial journal does not comply with one of the most important prerequisites of model management. It is a news paper only in respect to national politics and general intelligence. The local department is cramped, partial, special. The organ of the wealthy, the manufacturing, and the commercial classes, it affords very few details of movements in these fields of activity, and as a consequence the public is compelled to resort to a weekly sheet, *The Commercial Bulletin*, for information upon all those subjects which relate to the main sources of New England's prosperity.

We have remarked with some emphasis upon a conspicuous defect in the Boston press—its want of symmetry and orderly arrangement. Much of this is indisputably due to the fact that all these papers are four-paged. The quarto sheet, so successful in this city, has hitherto proven a failure in Boston. Yet its introduction would, in all probability, do away with the most vicious element in New England journalism. The eight page system compels to a certain degree of condensation and orderliness in the collocation of matter. Its compactness renders it at once more comfortable to the reader and more manageable to the editor. But the people of Massachusetts, while feverishly radical in their politics, are intensely conservative in their habits. Their grandfathers never read a quarto daily, and in this they seem to hold it as a religion to imitate their ancestors. One of the most thoroughly capable journalists in the state, Mr. Bowles, of *The Springfield Republican*, once attempted to establish in Boston a paper of metropolitan dimensions; but the experiment resulted in a *fiasco* so absolute that it has not been repeated. It has happened, as a consequence of this prejudice, that the only secular journal published in New England upon the New York plan is *The Hartford Courant*, which is also, let us say *en passant*, remarkably able and well conducted, a circumstance to be ascribed in no small degree to its quarto form. *The Hartford Press*, and the widely-known Springfield paper have also, on certain days, an eight-page issue, and no competent critic can examine them without being impressed with the good results, as regards the appropriate classification of material, attending the adoption of the metropolitan method. Both these sheets, and *The Republican* pre-eminently, have more New England news in aggregate than any of the Boston papers, and they are much better able to accomplish this by reason of the system in question. A further evidence to the point is afforded by *The Providence Journal*, which fails precisely where the Boston press fails, in what printers call the make-up of its form. Otherwise, however, it is a very shapely sheet, and its leaders are scholarly, terse, and trenchant. Concerning the remaining New England newspapers we have to note that the poorest are published in New Hampshire, while Vermont presents scarcely a better record, and Maine has but two of any critical worth. These are *The Lewiston Journal*, noticeable for its discriminate and careful compilation of state and national news; and *The Portland Press*, a paper that evinces a commendable energy in collating facts pertaining to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural life of its state. Its editorial opinions are also expressed with unusual weight, and it is the only provincial journal in the country that pays any considerable attention to Canadian events. Of the Connecticut press we have already indirectly spoken, and it is only necessary to add that besides the Hartford papers, which, by the way, have few rivals in America, *The New Haven Palladium* is deserving of more mention than our space accords it for vigor and literary merit.

In sharp contrast to the journalism of the extreme East is that of the Western States. The former—to which we have already devoted more attention than suits the limits of our article, simply because it illustrates certain generic provincial deficiencies—has a few local and peculiar features which are as recognizably characteristic as the people it represents. The "item," for instance, is of New England origin. That careful economy which is the secret of Yankee thrift has crept into the newspaper column, and disclosed itself in short, jerky paragraphs. Everything, whether irrelevant or pertinent, is gathered in, digested and converted to use. The consequence is that a reader is conscious of a choppy, jagging, short-breathed movement, as if he were in the interior of a cotton factory. At the West all this is changed. News is grouped in large masses. There is a generosity and amplitude of detail in the contents of the

great occidental dailies that marvellously suggest square miles of corn-field and the illimitableness of the prairie. They employ the telegraph without stint, and empty the inkstands of correspondents in one letter. Their spacious pages and voluminous discussions excite in the imagination strong resemblances to the broad, heavy action of mowing and reaping machines. *The Memphis Appeal* prints editorials that measure by the yard. The Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago papers frequently cover a whole page with a single report or news letter. And though such prodigality of space is not a daily occurrence, yet this tendency to elaborate treatment of particular topics may fairly be assumed as a western characteristic. Another noteworthy peculiarity of journalism in that section is the disproportionate prominence of its criminal intelligence. We have seen the opinion expressed that the cause of this excess lies in the natural exaggeration of human passion under the less conventional conditions of western life. Probably this is a superficial judgement, and the true solution is to be found in a morbid eagerness for sensation on the part of the population. But whatever may be the occasion, there is no question as to the fact; and it is because of persistent devotion to this form of sensation that *The Chicago Times* has made itself perhaps the most representative of western journals. Judged, however, by the rules that we have laid down, *The Times* is very faulty. Vigorous, racy, and sparkling in its editorials, it is singularly unfair and disingenuous in its discussions with opponents. Outside of the police record, its local reports are very incomplete. Its compilation of state news is not as fresh or as ample as we have a right to expect. In these and similar particulars it exhibits the same deficiencies already noted in the case of Boston. *The Tribune* is better, its enterprise exhibiting itself, however, in domestic as well as foreign correspondence, rather than in the collection of the news of its own section. This paper, although four-paged, is a model for the arrangement of matter, so far as a folio sheet is capable of being a model at all. Among the other papers in that city *The Republican* is notable for having espoused the eight-hour movement and for its attention to literary matters, while *The Post* is an agreeable evening sheet, and *The Journal*, likewise an afternoon paper, has made itself eminent for its attention to art and literature.

Although not the most characteristic, yet certainly the best conducted, western papers are those of Cincinnati. Both *The Commercial* and *The Gazette*, of that city are managed with an ability that admits only metropolitan comparison; and the former sheet is one of the most scholarly and generally readable journals in the country. St. Louis has also two excellent papers, *The Republican* and *The Democrat*; the last remarkable for the freshness and completeness of its news, and the first for its admirable editorial management. Each of these journals, it should be remarked, are in one particular in advance of the entire western press. We refer, of course, to the unusual attention displayed in city and state news, and the extended editorial comments which important local events call out. But, unfortunately, this desirable tendency is marred by the license granted reporters in their accounts of suicides, murders, and the crimes growing out of the relations of the sexes. Why the gift of good editing should be denied Louisville has always been a serious problem to us; but no community of equal magnitude in the United States is more shamefully unsatisfactory in the character of its papers. *The Journal*, despite its wide reputation, is a dreary aggregate of badly arranged platitudes and pointless though pretentious news paragraphs. *The Democrat* is scarcely better. On the whole, *The Courier* stands first in that city, and its standing is very low.

Of individual papers *The Nashville Republican Banner* is distinguishable for the *verve* and pungency of its editing; *The La Croix Democrat* is the most virulent; and the journals of St. Paul, Minnesota, are perhaps without rivals in the art of making a very little go a great ways. We had intended to speak in detail of several minor newspapers that exhibit exceptional enterprise in particular directions, but space fails us, and we must confine ourselves at this point to the remark that in regard to typography, moral tone, and literary qualities the press of the West cannot compare with New England; in respect to news, it excels in the abundance of its matter, but not in completeness; while in general arrangement of contents, the great dailies surpass and the lesser journals are on a level with their eastern rivals. Western journalism, moreover, is broad, enthusiastic, and full of promise. It is yet in its infancy, and the cradle contains a possible Hercules.

The great Middle States are represented by a press that is to a considerable extent under metropolitan in-

fluence. And it is a curious fact that the journals of which this can least be said are, after all, the most characterless and inefficient. The Baltimore papers, for example, have not received any marked impress from those of New York; and they are notable for nothing unless it be for a certain abstention from sensations. Journalism in Washington is equally exempt from the charge of imitating that of New York; and it is flat, stale, and unprofitable to a degree that merits special investigation. Of the really excellent newspapers now published in the central states there are only a very few that we can mention by name. In Philadelphia there are *The Ledger*, concerning which we spoke in our last article; *The North American*, which has the Boston vice of bad arrangement, but is otherwise very competent; *The Press*, which is only prevented from being a model paper by the surprising healthiness of its proprietor; *The Age*, which is one of the stanchest, boldest, and ablest exponents of the school of politics at present least popular with the northern masses; and three worthless evening papers. New Jersey is markedly but not inexplicably sterile in its journalism. However, *The Newark Advertiser*, one of the oldest publications in the country, is also one of the best conducted, and though of less influence to-day than formerly, it may fairly be held as a redeeming feature in the ill-literate of the Camden and Amboy principality. In New York State, probably the best provincial news paper is *The Troy Times*. Buffalo is also quite efficiently supplied by two journals that have the happy faculty of gathering a great mass of local intelligence. *The Utica Herald* warrants mention for vivacity, and *The Troy Whig* has many praiseworthy points. Syracuse has its *Journal*, which exhibits no little alertness in catching up the weightier facts in current history, and has one page curiously enough devoted to a daily bulletin of fresh dramatic and musical gossip. Albany, strangely enough, does not satisfy the reasonable requirements of its position as the seat of state legislation. Indeed its papers would be almost beneath criticism were it not for the occasional forcibleness of their editorial opinions. *The Argus* and *The Journal* are, of course, the best, and the latter surpasses its rival in dignity and the carefulness of its news miscellany. Other journals in the central states that are meritorious in one direction or another are *The Commercial* and *The Gazette*, of Pittsburg, *The Doylestown Democrat*, and the paper of the same name published at Rochester. All these sheets have the deficiencies pointed out as inherent to the folio; but as regards representative tone they are midway between the faults of the East and of the West. The conservativeness of their politics is repeated in their editorial management.

The South, at the present time, shows a natural prostration in its journals. The slow process of reconstruction has paralyzed the community and reacted on the press. During the rebellion the Richmond papers were remarkable for the lilt and pungency of their editorials. But they are now only organs of discontent, and perform their functions with a negligence that is not wholly without excuse. Charleston has always had efficient papers, and it still holds its own. New Orleans is swamped with news sheets, double, triple, and quadruple. If the advertising were as lucrative as it is prodigious, the newspaper proprietors would be millionaires. We suspect, however, that the hypothesis fails from the incorrectness of the premises. Editorially, neither *The Picayune* nor *The Times* can be quoted as examples of perfection in their sphere. They are gossip, Paris-like, and discursive; but the leaders are limp, and without that energy of conviction which imparts power to ideas. The same cannot be said of *The Crescent*, which, with some drawbacks, has some of the characteristics of the best family paper in the country. One phase of Louisiana journalism is the mixture of French with English reading matter, a result of the strong Creole element, which also compels a publication of the statutory law in the Gallic tongue.

In closing our survey of provincial journalism, we are compelled to say that it is on the whole very far from what ought fairly to be anticipated from it. The future will probably prove remedial, but the crying faults of the existing press are precisely those which might be corrected in the present time. Emphatically may this be asserted in regard to the character of criminal reporting, which is a flagrant vice of the vast majority of papers in America, although we have not found space for its adequate reprehension. *The Boston Transcript* is creditably exempt from this criticism, while it has developed a new field—that of the tea-table and family circle. Unhappily *Transcripts* are not in the habit of multiplying themselves, and their absence is a moral loss. Smart publishers under the cover of a neat sophism—the point of which is that a journal ought to mirror everything

nals of
 e most
 ers, for
 s from
 ng un-
 ations.
 m the
 is flat,
 special
 rs now
 ry few
 there
 ur last
 on vice
 etent;
 model
 rictor;
 t, and
 crescent
 three
 ckedly
 How.
 t pub-
 ucted,
 t may
 rature
 York
 s *The*
 ed by
 ring a
 l war-
 many
 which
 ghtier
 ously
 matic
 does
 ion as
 ld be
 sional
 s and
 r sur-
 news
 that
The
 slown
 ed at
 inted
 ative
 t and
 cs is

 pros-
 struc-
 n the
 were
 rials.
 rform
 holly
 cient
 ns is
 adru-
 odig-
 aires.
 n the
The
 les of
 Paris-
 with-
 er to
 hich,
 es of
 ouisl-
 glish
 nent,
 aw in

 e are
 from
 nture
 ts of
 t be
 is be-
 tting,
 rs in
 ade-
 tably
 a new
 unhap-
 lying
 Smart
 point
 thing

—obt
offenc
sip, h
ochre
season
suicid
the e
the r
life sc
protot
what
propr
lary o
single
ceps c
gret t
polita
prove
and st
sentin
forcin
ment
degre
the p
felt;
which
the c
there
voral
ever

The
an
a
th
u
th

On
heigh
in o
indee
high
Hern
conv
com
prof
the
men
mys
list;
by t
abou
whe
only
we h
Now
war
ende
earl
Wh
to e
tele
ing
in a
stre
loss
gre
atte
effe
stor
ula
gar
ber
upe
far
see
had
Lo
its
lov
thi
fre
do
exc
no
de
Th
me
BAR

—obtrude the shameless details of secret or exceptional offences, gather up vague, untruthful, or scandalous gossip, heighten each picture with the cheapest of rhetorical ochre, and then spread the public table with their highly-seasoned fare. Vice grows upon its own exhibition. The suicide of to-day finds his impulse and justification in the event of yesterday, as was strangely illustrated in the repetition of the King tragedy in New York low life scarcely forty-eight hours after the publication of its prototype. Crime, fostered by criminal recital, becomes what algebraists name a "constant," and the newspaper proprietor is never at a loss for fresh poison and its corollary of fresh gains. The provincial press is not, however, single in this lucrative sin, and its main blame is as *particeps criminis*. Apart from this grave fault, which, we regret to say, shows no visible abatement, the non-metropolitan papers are apparently under a slow process of improvement. The war did much by killing off the weak and strengthening the strong. The Atlantic cable, by presenting only brief statements of current events, and thus forcing publicists into some knowledge of European movements, is also developing the press in no inconsiderable degree. All this leaven is still at work; other agencies, the product of new conditions, are making themselves felt; the future is also pregnant with social problems which will unquestionably react upon the journalism of the country. Keeping these facts in full view, we think there is more reason for hope than fear; and that a favorable prediction would be justifiable, if prediction were ever justifiable in a transition period.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of THE ROUND TABLE, desirous of encouraging bold and free discussion, do not exact of their correspondents an agreement with their own views; they, therefore, beg to state that they do not hold themselves responsible for what appears under this heading, as they do for the editorial expression of their opinions.

LONDON.

LONDON, June 8, 1867.

OUR mania for horse-racing has never reached a greater height than in this present year, though there are signs in our papers of a reaction against it. To quiet folks, indeed, it has become an intolerable nuisance. Among high and low, rich and poor, the merits of *Hippia* and *Hermit* and *Achievement* form almost the sole topic of conversation, and even the most pious of our journalists are compelled to devote an occasional half column to these profane topics. The by-streets and railway arches of the city are filled with groups of seedy, dirty, unshaven men and flashy, "horsey" looking gents conferring in mysterious whispers on the last quotation of the betting list; and our main thoroughfares are literally blocked up by the crowds waiting to gather the latest intelligence about the racing event of the day. There was a time when the offices of the sporting newspapers were the only spots where this nuisance was to be found, and then we had but two papers specially devoted to this subject. Now we have more sporting papers, from one penny upwards, than I am able to remember the names of, and all endeavor to draw attention to themselves by posting early information on sporting matters in their windows. What is worse even, puffing tradesmen have lately taken to exhibiting tissue-paper copies of the freshest race-course telegrams in their shop-fronts, as the only way of attracting the gaze of the multitude, to such an extent that people in a hurry now prefer to make their way through back streets and by circuitous passages. The recent heavy losses of the professional backers in the matter of the great "Derby" and "Oaks" races seem to have directed attention to the whole subject of horse-racing and its effects upon the morals of the people. Old Lord Palmerston, who rarely missed an opportunity of flattering popular vices, once compared our Derby to the "Isthmian games," and succeeded in laughing down an earnest member of Parliament, who was for debating on that day upon some topic of great importance to the national welfare; but I think the time is not distant when it will be seen that the earnest member of Parliament in question had the best of the argument. The fact is—as, indeed, Lord Palmerston knew very well—that the mere race itself has very little to do with the excitement. The love of gambling is the real secret of the thing. But for this does any one suppose that a whole nation would go frenzied about some thirty horses dashing round a chalk down? Up to a recent period there was just as much excitement here about a great government lottery, but nobody imagined that that arose from any abstract delight in seeing two boys draw papers out of two wheels. The gamblers of those days honestly confessed that their motive was to make money by a lucky turn; now the same class talk about "Isthmian games;" "fine manly

sport" (sometimes they say "English sport," by which they mean the same thing); "encouraging the breed of horses," etc., as if the breed of horses would not be kept up in any case as long as it is worth while to do it. Meanwhile every Derby day brings its stories of ruined men and its crop of insolvencies and suicides. It is lamentable to think that our upper class are the chief abettors of this mischievous mania. Our great aristocratic organ, *The Saturday Review*, alarmed at some attacks on the betting system, came out the other day with an elaborate defence of it, the chief point of which was that the city speculator who risks his all upon some prospective rise or fall in grey shirtings, molasses, Brazilian mines, or railway shares is worse than the racing-man. Nobody but *The Saturday Review* and its aristocratic readers will, perhaps, have seen the force of this argument. "Betting" (says the writer) is in truth much less pernicious than a good deal of city speculation; for the man who ruins himself, because he trusts in the wrong set of legs or the wrong stable, generally brings nobody else down in his fall; but this is notoriously contrary to the truth, as many families and friends, connections and employers, of betting men could testify only too well. "Betting" (says the same writer) may be a bad thing because it has ruined A. or B. But then from this point of view it may also appear to be an immensely good thing, because, though A. and B. have lost enormously, C. and D. have won enormously; whatever has come out of the pockets of the one has found its way into the pockets of the other." *The Saturday Reviewer* does not see, or, in his haste to pander to upper-class follies, will not see, that this is precisely the objection to it. It is as mischievous for C. and D. to have been taught to rely on luck for their gains as to A. and B. to have been taught that the highway to Epsom is the road to ruin. But reform will come in this as in other things. The lottery is gone; the prize-ring, cock-fighting, and the other gambling delights of our ancestors are no more, and the racing mania, although it now looks so strong, and is even deriving a fresh impetus from the newly-developed passion of the French for "le sport," is assuredly doomed.

England has seldom witnessed so curious a confusion of political parties as the position of affairs now exhibits. Some of the Liberals are beginning to think that the Conservatives are going too far in their bid for popular favor, and in the eyes of such Tories as Lord Cranbourne, Lord Carnarvon, the Hon. Robert Lowe, and General Peel all the landmarks of their party are being swept away, while the leader of the Conservatives has deserted their principles. The real fact of the matter is that the present reform bill will only transfer the power from the small shopkeepers, assuredly the most venal class of voters, to the more intelligent of the artisan class. The Whigs have been kept in office a long time solely by the votes of the honorable citizens who are being constantly hauled up for using false weights and measures, and the old Whig families look with as much disfavor on any extension of the suffrage as the most aristocratic of Tories. The Whigs have worshipped the reform bill of 1832 ever since it was passed, and the great landed proprietors of the party have been in coalition with the small shopkeepers to keep the good things of office for themselves and give the shopkeeping class all the power in elections. This, of course, has corrupted the Whigs, whose sole aim has been to retain office, and it has had an equally corrupting influence on the shopkeeper by making his political influence of so much importance at elections. The man who receives a bribe—I do not mean merely a money bribe—in this country is not the starving working-man who sells his vote to buy bread, as some romance writers have asserted, but the well-to-do shopkeeper, who probably is great in the vestry and respected in the parish. The Whig monopoly of power and their slavish admiration of the settlement of 1832 have had a most depressing influence on that spread of political opinion without which no nation can preserve self-respect and good government. The shopkeeper has frequently no opinions save those which are brought into active operation by the administration of patronage, and whether Whig or Tory he is generally timid and conservative. No class in this country is more deficient in public spirit and political morality. The disfranchisement, however, of Lancaster, Totnes, Reigate, and Great Yarmouth, owing to the disclosures before the Royal Commissions, will teach these gentlemen a most salutary lesson. What effect the considerable extension of the franchise, which is the chief feature of the present reform, will have upon purity of elections it is impossible at present to foresee. Things can hardly be worse than they are now, when the great majority of borough voters have their prices, and the country voters have been entirely composed of great landed proprietors and their dependents.

Your papers have no doubt copied Mr. Carlyle's indignant protest against the foolish appeal of his friend Ruskin on his behalf against the Chelsea "roughs." Of late years poor Ruskin appears to have completely lost his head on all matters out of his original field of art criticism. Mr. Carlyle was evidently as much astonished as himself when he found his remarks on the tendency of Chelsea boys to regard his felt hat as an unwarrantable breach of the laws of fashion made the ground of an attack in his name on the poor people of Chelsea and fifteen miles around as foul, degraded, and intolerant of every man who happened to be "old and clean." Mr. Carlyle does not mention his friend Ruskin in his repudiation of all this nonsense, but the affair must have been an unpleasant one between them. Anyway, Mr. Carlyle ought to be the best authority on the question; and if he says that Ruskin's complaints are "curiously the very reverse of the truth," his dictum must be allowed to be conclusive. As to Mr. Carlyle's practice of walking abroad at night, I can certify that it was a habit of his when, if he was just as clean as he is now, he was certainly not old enough to attract attention on that score. Many a long year back I have met him after midnight—even as late as between 1 and 2 A.M. on occasions—in the streets, with his thick, rough stick, taking his constitutional walk before retiring to rest. The Chelsea "roughs" and the London poor generally may, I think, fairly demand that Mr. Ruskin should make a public apology for his unjust charges and the inferences which he founded upon them, but as yet he puts forth no explanation.

Our *Spectator* quoted the other day a very clever parody on Browning's *Lost Leader*, which appeared in *The Owl* here and which you may have seen—Mr. Disraeli being, of course, the "lost leader" of the parody. It is from the pen of Mr. H. Saville Clarke, a new writer in *Punch*, *The Owl*, and other journals, and a rising man in verse-writing, both serious and comic. I shall be much mistaken if his name does not one day become more familiar to the public. Q.

REVIEWS.

All books designed for review in THE ROUND TABLE must be sent to the office.

WANDERING AMERICANS.*

PROF. HOPPIN ought to have given us the best of the books of travel which our countrymen are just now publishing so profusely. His circuit of England was well-planned and comprehensive; his connection with Yale evidently afforded him access where ordinary tourists would be excluded; his culture as a man of letters fitted him to comprehend and appreciate much that others might fail to discover, yet he has given us an extraordinarily dull book. Apparently, it is simply an amplification of notes in a diary—a succession of guide-book facts, historical reminiscences, parallels between Old and New England, digressions upon art, literature, theology, and kindred topics, with occasional incidents of travel. Such good books have been made out of these ingredients that it is surprising to see how poor a one Prof. Hoppin gets from them. His general plan is to go in search of places where great people—poets, authors, statesmen, Puritans—have lived, and then to write out all he thought when he found himself where they had been and all he happened to remember about them. The subject that engrosses most attention is the cathedrals, of which we have a succession of descriptions strikingly inferior to those of Southey's article forty years ago in *The Quarterly Review* and a sort of supplement to it in

* I. *Old England; Its Scenery, Art, and People*. By James M. Hoppin, professor in Yale College. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1867.

II. *The Land of Thor*. By J. Ross Browne. New York: Harper & Bros. 1867.

III. *The Champagne Country*. By Robert Tomes. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1867.

IV. *Isthmus of Panama: History of the Panama Railroad and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., together with a Traveller's Guide*, etc. By F. N. Otis, M.D. New York: Harper & Bros. 1867.

V. *The Romance of the Age; or, The Discovery of Gold in California*. By Edward E. Dunbar. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1867.

VI. *A Sketch of the Route to California, China, and Japan, via the Isthmus of Panama*. San Francisco and New York: A. Roman & Co. 1867.

VII. *Chinese and English Phrase-Book*. By Benoni Lancot. The same.

VIII. *A Youth's History of California*. By Lucia Norman. The same.

IX. *Our New States and Territories; being Notes of a Recent Tour of Observation through Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Montana, Washington Territory, and California*. By Albert D. Richardson. New York: Beadle & Co. 1867.

X. *Appleton's Hand-book of American Travel. The Northern Tour*. By Edward H. Hall. Ninth Annual Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1867.

XI. *Tourists' and Invalids' Guide to the Northwest*. Compiled by Charles H. Sweetser. New York: American News Co.; Chicago: Western News Co. 1867.

XII. *The Mineral Waters of the United States and Canada*. By J. J. Moorman, M.D. Baltimore: Kelly & Piet. 1867.

XIII. *Guide to West Point*. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1867.

XIV. *Maga Excursion Papers*. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. 1867.

the same publication about a year since. Next to the cathedrals, the sermons he heard have most strongly impressed Prof. Hoppin, who gives their texts and outlines them in detail, with criticisms of the preachers and their manner. Of a piece with this peculiarity is his constant enunciation of bits of pious platitude used to round off his accounts of customs and manners where deductions might safely have been left to the intelligence of his readers, without forcing upon them his orthodox conclusion of "Let us at least so hope." His chapters upon the universities and occasional passages here and there show that our author could write profitably if he would only be content not to be critical, analytic, or didactic, and if he would pay as much regard to the graces of language as we hope his colleagues exact from the students under their charge. We do not think he could be amusing under any circumstances, his most elaborate effort in that direction culminating in the excessively bad pun of calling the behavior of the Oxford students "boys-terous." Prof. Hoppin is, we believe, a very worthy and efficient member of the faculty to which he belongs, but his *forte* evidently does not consist in writing, and we may express our hope that for his own sake and that of his associates he will not do it again.

In as marked contrast to *Old England* as may be is Mr. Ross Browne's *Land of Thor*, a narrative of experiences in Russia, Scandinavia, and Iceland, with dips into Denmark and Scotland. The greater part of the book we have read at different times within the last five years in *Harper's Monthly*, where, possibly, all of it has appeared, though there are more than a hundred pages that are new to us, and that, from their destitution of the illustrations so abundant elsewhere, we imagine were printed previously, if at all, in some other publication. *The Land of Thor* is decidedly Mr. Browne's best book. Being his, it of course has those characteristics to which we took exception in his *American Family in Germany*—a general uproariousness of manner characteristic of that Californian civilization he eulogizes with a frequency and ardor that become offensive. In fact, the book is often broad, sometimes disgusting, as what is termed "American humor" is apt to be. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to enjoy the *bonhomie* and good temper, the keen perception of fun wherever it does exist and resolute effort to fabricate it where it does not, which we have come to associate with this author's name. Mr. Browne is the American *Sala*, and we believe we speak without national prejudice when we pronounce the American's humor much better than the Englishman's and compare the Russian chapters of this book with Mr. Sala's *Journey Due North* in support of our position. Russia, however, is but a dirty and disgusting subject, and we enjoy our travels with Mr. Browne better from the time we get away from it and into what we presume he means by the "Land of Thor." This part of the book abounds in admirable scenes, among which we may instance the author's visit to good Hans Christian Andersen and his unmerciful propensity for quizzing his simple-minded Icelandic guide, Geir Zöega. Two of his own remarks afford a fair clue to the character of his books. "Much as I enjoy the natural beauties of a country through which I travel," he says, "they never afford me as much pleasure as the study of a peculiar race of people." The other is occasioned by Zöega's surprise at the adventures he found described in the books of certain travellers whom he had accompanied. "I deemed it judicious to explain to him that gentlemen who travelled all the way to Iceland were bound to see something and meet with some thrilling adventures. If they didn't tell of very remarkable things, nobody would care about reading their books. This was the great art of travel; it was not exactly lying, but putting on colors to give the picture effect." Indeed, it is by an *insouciant* frankness of this kind that Mr. Ross Browne disarms criticism. He is, we fear, incorrigible; but, with all his faults, he is better than many who have none of them; and if he would only consent to forget California, both in respect to his use of the long bow and in the discreet selection of topics for those digressions to which he is addicted, and would write for the civilized regions in which he finds most of his readers, it would be difficult to find a pleasanter companion of voyage.

The last of the European books on our list is Mr. Tomes's description of the Champagne region of north-eastern France, more especially of Rheims—pronounced by its people, he tells us, as if it were spelled *Rans*—where he spent some two years as consular agent. For this position he has no great respect:

"I became soon heartily ashamed of my consular vocation, which seemed to serve no other purpose than to place obstructions in the way of commerce, and put fees in my pockets, or rather in those of the United States consul at Paris, who took the lion's share of them. My chief duty was to receive thirteen francs and fifty centimes (two dollars and a half) for signing my name and

stamping a portentous seal of office upon each invoice of wine exported from Rheims to the United States. This function, in the especial case of champagne—the only article of direct export—being entirely unnecessary, was of no service to the government, and a very serious obstruction and heavy expense to trade. The duty on champagne is nominally *ad valorem*, but in reality specific, for the market-price of the wine at Rheims never rises high enough to bring the duty beyond the minimum of six dollars a dozen, specified in our tariff. Let the wine-merchants of Rheims invoice their merchandise at the highest or lowest price, they cannot by any possibility pay more or less than six dollars."

This testimony to the wisdom displayed in the adjustment of our taxes becomes of especial interest at this time from the champagne cases now under adjudication in our courts. Mr. Tomes gives us a very good account of the sleepy old provincial town and of its society and people, and his descriptions of the grey old cathedral and the legends that cluster about it are as admirable examples of what such descriptions should be as Prof. Hoppin's are of what they should not. But Mr. Tomes devotes himself chiefly to the cultivation of the grape and its manufacture into champagne, which he evidently comprehends thoroughly and sets forth in a manner that must force not a few *soi-disant* connoisseurs in champagne to own themselves but sciolists. It is a book in which epicures will delight and from which they may profit, and while we can promise the general reader much pleasure from its perusal, it is to them we specially commend it.

Dr. Otis's *Isthmus of Panama* brings us to our own side of the water, especially to the transportation companies named in its title and whose history is pretty fully given. Most of this book, also, of those portions, at least, which are readable, we believe we have encountered before in *Harper*; the pictures have certainly been there. The story is not without interest as a narration of the tremendous difficulties encountered and overcome in opening the new route from ocean to ocean, which was so to shorten the distance from the shores of the northern Atlantic to the continent and islands of the Pacific. But the reader will not go far before he discovers that he is perusing simply a puff, one whose exaggerated laudations of railroad builders and bits of obituary of the late lamented — are too insufferably newspaperly to find legitimate place between covers. When half-way through he will become involved in tables of distances, tariffs of freight, time-tables, and unconcealed advertisements, from which he finally emerges into gazetteerish accounts of the Central and South American states. People who have anything to do with the Panama Railroad will read the book with extreme satisfaction; no others, we imagine, could be brought to read it on any terms. It probably has something to do—we have not spent much thought in determining what—with the prospective rivalry from the Pacific Railroad. We have before spoken of Mr. Dunbar's *Discovery of Gold in California*, and return to it now for the purpose of advising those interested by Dr. Otis's narrative of the Panama route to collate the two. The books refer to the same period and are closely connected in subject, but Mr. Dunbar gives a straightforward, unvarnished account of the outrageous treatment and hardships experienced by the first steamer passengers to San Francisco, upon which "Old Californians" are wont to discourse so eloquently, but as to which the companies' historian preserves complete silence.

Another work, and an interesting and needed one, which explicitly traverses some of Dr. Otis's eulogiums of the Panama Railroad Company, comes to us from San Francisco in a little guide-book to China and Japan by the route of the Isthmus and the city whence the book comes. Though the writer is much impressed by the grand future of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the revolution it is to make in Asiatic commerce, his somewhat enthusiastic commendations of the new line of travel seem attributable to no inclination to puffery, but rather to that excited sense of the great importance to California of the enterprise with which the communities of the Pacific coast have been agog for the last six months. The book—which he explains was completed within six days from its commencement, in order to be available for the passengers by the first steamer of the new line, which sailed for China on January 1—is intended in a great measure for the European traveller, and accordingly commences the trip at New York. This city, however, it passes over briefly, takes us over the route described by Dr. Otis, giving a much less involved and more interesting description of its present condition and the probable experiences of the passenger, and finally despatches him on his way to Asia, the chapter devoted to this trip being probably one of those which it is promised to supersede in later editions, inasmuch as the trip was at that date largely theoretical and its actual working remained to be

determined. The book, we think, establishes its point, which is that to the European traveller there are great advantages in the new route—by New York, the Isthmus, Acapulco, San Francisco, and Yokohama to Hong Kong—over that from Alexandria over the Isthmus of Suez, down the Red Sea to Aden, across the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, Straits of Malacca, and China Seas. The advantages consist partly in the more agreeable climate through which the western trip lies, little of it being within the tropics, partly in the more interesting regions it traverses, chiefly in the lower cost and shorter time—the proposed length of the voyage from New York to Yokohama being 48 days, to Hong Kong 54, to Shanghai 58½, while the vessels are remarkably safe and commodious. An incidental evidence of the expectations entertained at San Francisco from this new communication with the farthest East is afforded by the companion volume to that of which we have just spoken. We mentioned last week the new English-Japanese dictionary just completed, and we have here, from Mr. Lanctot, a *Chinese and English Phrase-Book*. Like other phrase-books, it assorting according to their subjects the most essential phrases for business and social intercourse, collating the English and Chinese words in their respective characters, and accompanying the latter by their pronunciation expressed in our own letters. The dialect used is the Cantonese, which is that of most of the Chinamen in this country, and is understood throughout China and by the merchants and educated classes of Japan. As the Chinese read with almost Yankee universality, this little book will make rudimentary communication possible without a word being spoken; and, moreover, the brief examination we have given it has sufficiently familiarized us with several of the characters and their sounds to make it seem by no means impossible to learn to read it with not very much greater difficulty than arises from the alphabets of the languages of western Asia.

In her *History of California*, Miss—or Mrs.—Norman gives of that state a really comprehensive account, which, without being childish, is within the comprehension of juvenile readers, and in point of dimension is such as to attract not only them, but older folk who would like to know about California if they can do so by an hour's reading, but would rather remain ignorant than plunge into a formidable volume. Commencing with literally the earliest period of its discovery—the days of Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Cortez, Cabeza, the Spaniards generally, and the Jesuit missions—more than half the little book is devoted to a time anterior to that of Sutter and the events detailed by Mr. Dunbar. Then we have in their order the narration of the well-known events that followed, the anarchy, the conquest by Frémont and Stockton and cession to the United States, the discovery of gold, the Indian war, Walker's filibustering expeditions, the establishment of social peace and order by the iron hand of the Vigilance Committee, the rapid growth of the state, and, finally, that complacent sketch of present things and confident sketch of the future which are naturally so characteristic of all Californian thought. The book is a highly meritorious and interesting one. To this region of the far West belongs likewise the pamphlet of Mr. Albert D. Richardson, who, in company with Mr. Greeley, with Mr. Colfax and his party, and under other auspices, has made incursions in all directions into our Pacific states and territories. His very readable descriptions of them in letters to *The Tribune* and in a book called *The Great West, or The Far West*, are too well known to need our assurance of the interest of his observations. The present collection is well worth reading, being apparently an assemblage of magazine articles, but defaced by hideous cheap woodcuts. This incident of travel in Colorado affords one of the explanations of the rapid strides of civilization and prosperity in our vast territory:

"One night when we rolled up to a lonely station, miles from any other human habitation, the stock-tender, ragged, shaggy, sunbrowned, and unkempt, put his lantern up to our coach window and asked, 'Gentlemen, can you spare me a newspaper? I have not seen one for a week, and can't endure it much longer. I will give you a dollar for any newspaper in the United States not more than ten days old.'"

The next work on our list is the Messrs. Appleton's handsome guide-book of the entire United States, inclusive of the Territories and the British Provinces. The maps are really very fine; instructions as to routes, precautions of travel, objects worthy of observation, etc., full and reliable; and the guide is, on the whole, one by whose assistance any stranger could make his way through the country with comfort and satisfaction. We have here and there made examinations of the descriptive paragraphs relating to different cities and towns, which, almost without exception, abound in errors of detail, most of which are erroneous by reason of their being anti-

point,
at ad-
imus,
Kong
Suez,
l, Bay
The
imate
with-
ons it
—the
koha-
while
a inci-
t San
rthiest
nat of
ek the
ad we
nglish
ccord-
busi-
n and
ccom-
n our
lich is
s un-
s and
with
make
word
on we
everal
m by
very
ets of

rman
hlich,
on of
as to
ke to
our's
unge
erally
ubus,
gen-
little
and
ve in
that
and
overly
pedi-
y the
owth
h of
uture
nian
inter-
ongs
who,
l his
s in
His
Trib-
Kur
the
n is
e of
ood-
e of
and

tion,
dder,
lan-
men,
e for
give
not

on's
clu-
The
pre-
full
by
way
We
tive
ich,
tail,
nti-

Ju

qua
be a
edit
othe
and
thos
in t
third
prac
dest
men
Cent
with
pock
ever
min
west
on t
sla o
coin
In

for
ligh
gini
prop
with
is u
thes
mar
But
visi
a m
can
long
lish
fore
as
to t
cou

F
mu
tain
wea
app
and
Dac
tha
ins
tou
tio
wh
con
im

vol
aba
acc
ob
me
en
oth
to
ne
tr
in
N
G
tr
li

le
to
of
fo
be
q
le
w
le
th
c
o

fr
z
a
e
fr
v
le

quoted and are of but little importance, yet which should be amended in subsequent editions—a matter for which the editor provides by inviting corrections from tourists and others. The other fault we notice is a much graver one and consists of so deliberate a system of puffing only those shops, banking-houses, and hotels which advertise in the book as we supposed could only obtain among third-rate newspapers. In a work of this kind such a practice is discreditable in the extreme, and goes far to destroy one's confidence in it. In this connection we may mention that the same firm has issued a *Tourist's Map of Central Europe*, some three feet by four in size, folding within pasteboard covers, that may be contained in the pocket. The map, which is admirably executed, gives every railway station within its limits—these being terminated by lines cutting or just without London on the west, Copenhagen on the north, Marseilles and Leghorn on the south, and admitting all Poland and part of Russia on the east. The cover, also, gives tables of foreign coins, with their equivalents in our money.

In another good-sized volume Dr. Moorman, who has for thirty years been the resident-physician at the delightful White Sulphur Springs in south-western Virginia, gives the results of his investigations into the properties of the different mineral springs which occur with more or less frequency throughout the country. It is unnecessary to follow him into his descriptions of these favorite resorts, most of which are well known and many of which afford such delightful summer retreats. But the work is one that should be in the hands of all who visit them in quest of health, many of whom show such a marvellous capacity for going to just the spring that can by no possibility benefit them. Dr. Moorman, after long and careful observation, has at different times published several guides, which have grown into the one before us, wherein he treats in ample detail of the springs as medicinal agents, and directs invalids and tourists as to the routes to, we imagine, every spring of note in the country.

For invalids afflicted with pulmonary complaints a much needed collection of advice and instruction is contained in Mr. Charles H. Sweetser's *Guide to the Northwest*—the refuge whence so many who have gone thither apparently hopeless consumptives return rejuvenated and robust. Mr. Sweetser has made two tours through Dacotah, Minnesota, and Lake Superior, and describes that delightful region with enthusiasm and with ample instructions, drawn from his own experience, to the tourist and sportsman as well as to invalids. His cautions concerning the seasons and circumstances under which the latter should go thither deserve their careful consideration, and will no doubt prevent much of the imprudence committed by those in quest of health.

The last of the guide-books before us is the little pocket volume concerning West Point and the beautiful country about the Hudson. Its maps are capital, its historical accounts of the Revolutionary associations, of the various objects of interest about the Military Academy, and of the mode of life there, are at once graphic and terse, and will enable its possessor, if need be, to dispense with any other *cicerone* without inconvenience. To the list is soon to be added a new edition of Mr. Henry M. Burt's *Connecticut Valley Guide*, of which, at the opening of the travelling season last summer, we had occasion to speak in terms of commendation* as a pleasant companion from New York to Lake Memphremagog. For the benefit of German tourists, Mr. E. Steiger, of Philadelphia, has contributed to the Californian department of this style of literature a work prepared by Mr. Carl Rühl.

A publication that can be dispensed with by no travellers on routes with which they are unfamiliar is *Appleton's Railway Guide*, a collection of maps and time-tables of all the roads in the country which we have always found entirely reliable, with the exception that steamboat lines are nearly ignored, which is the occasion of frequent doubt and annoyance. A similar work, which is less expensive and answers all the requirements of those who use only the roads and steamers out of New York, is published by Messrs. Benedict Bros., the keepers of the city time and regulators of most of the railroad clocks. Both of these guides are issued fortnightly, with corrections up to the time of their appearance.

A pleasant little pocket volume of summer reading is furnished by Mr. Putnam from the resources of his magazine, which he has drawn upon for a dozen or more pleasant articles of excursion, travel, and adventure, in different parts of the world. They might be pronounced uniformly capital in their way but for the presence of some *Wood-Notes* which are painfully sophomorical, and of which their author, whoever he may be, has doubtless long ago repented himself.

THE MÜHLBACH NOVELS.*

THE last of these novels of which we spoke† is so much of the same character with the others of the Frederick the Great series that we may pass the first two in our list with the explanation that they continue the narrative of Frederick's life, of court intrigues, of passages of romance in the career of those about the court, with the same verisimilitude that marked their predecessors, and with such unity of style and constant reappearance of familiar characters that they may be considered as constituting a single historical novel in several volumes, while at the same time each has the unity of one of Mr. Trollope's similarly connected books. Their interest seldom flags, and they pour a rich, clear flood of life on the Prussian court history of the day.

Joseph II. and His Court is deservedly the most popular of the Mühlbach novels. It came originally to us at the North in the not very attractive garb to which Southern publishers during the war were compelled to resort, and bore a stronger resemblance to a mediæval black-letter book than to a production of modern times. It has grievous faults, particularly in its lack of artistic construction. It is too long, too discursive, and lacks dramatic unity; there is none of the ever-widening and intensifying plan that should characterize the historical novel; there is no natural climax, and, in fact, as a dramatic work it is essentially bad. But that it has attained popularity in spite of these blemishes, attests its really great merit. Covering the golden era of Austrian history, it deals with the actors of the time with an unequalled glow and enthusiasm. The Great Queen and her imperious minister are depicted in domestic and public life with such vividness that the reader catches the enthusiasm of the writer and feels the unaccountable sensation of sympathy with Austria and her national policy. It is the more satisfactory since the main features of the work are actually and literally historical. In the accurate and conscientious sketch of Joseph in Coxe's *House of Austria*, or the hurried court sketches of Vohse, we find the bare facts which Miss Mühlbach has vivified and wrought into a marvellous story. The sad life of Joseph II. is the undercurrent of the book and imparts to it a tinge of pathos which is not its least interesting feature. It is difficult to select in all history a more melancholy life than that of this emperor,—a warm-hearted, clear-minded man, alive to the wants of his people and feeling the strong current of the new ideas of civil and religious liberty and equality then beginning fairly to take practical shape in Europe, yet so imprudent in his efforts to reform his own kingdom and to root out the oppression of an untaxed nobility and burdensome priesthood, as to have made the very name of reform odious. It seemed to his people that everything they loved was going from them; and as the last act of his life, to prevent a revolution against his well-meant measures of reform, he retraced all the distinctive steps of his life and replaced Austria where he found her. He is responsible for her present backward position among the nations of Europe in respect to civil and religious liberty and the countless advantages attendant upon them. He made the name of liberty detestable to his people, and hence it came that the wave of reform and revolution which swept over the nations of Europe at the beginning of the century passed Austria by. Joseph II. laid a heavy burden upon the shoulders of Francis Joseph in the rule of the nation when it awoke in 1848, conscious of its degradation, ugly, unruly, and rebellious. Could these emperors have changed places Austrian history would have been less sad. As it is, the life of Joseph II. is that of a high-minded, intelligent, and pure ruler, living half a century too soon.

In her *Henry VIII.* Miss Mühlbach's reading of the monarch's character and her description of him in his later years is simply absurd. We cannot blame her that her Henry is not the self-sacrificing statesman in whose honor Mr. Froude has reconstructed history. Nor is it surprising that, with her national predilections and with the impressions she has gathered from such historians as Burnet, Tytler, Leti, she should give us the generally accepted tyrant, actuated by no other motives than cruelty, revenge, bloodthirstiness, malevolence, and lust. Yet, granting all this, the monster she sets before us is too utterly preposterous for belief. And, what is still worse, most of the incidents introduced in evidence of his demoniacal propensities are historically false. Of course, a rigid adher-

ence to accepted history is neither to be expected nor desired in a work of this kind. The historical novelist may very properly claim considerable latitude in the invention of dramatic situations and of scenes which are rendered probable, or even possible, by known events in the lives of their actors, or which are illustrative of the characters attributed to them. But he may not introduce those which are false in fact or do not accord with other known facts. All this our author understands well enough, as is attested by a brief essay on the historical romance which bears her own name, Clara Mundt. Thus, the license is perfectly allowable which portrays Lord Thomas Seymour's double love for the queen, Catharine Parr, and for the Princess Elizabeth; which represents him as, influenced by ambition and the expectation that the dowager would be made regent, jilting the princess in her favor, and then, repenting his mistaken calculations when freed by the death of his wife, again addressing the princess, to be repulsed by her with scorn. Here the harmony with real events is such as to warrant the gratuitous explanations and minor incidents attached to them. The same is the case with the use of the king's fool—who, by the way, strikingly resembles one employed in a similar capacity by Mr. G. P. R. James—as the ally of the queen and Crammer in frustrating the villainous plots of Gardiner and Douglas for the ruin of Protestantism and of them as its bulwarks. But we question the propriety of making King Henry anticipate General Jackson in swearing "By the Eternal!"—of describing Elizabeth as "very beautiful," and adding that "her eyes gleamed with the fire of passion; her cheeks glowed; and about her crimson lips there played a gentle, happy smile;"—of accounting for Henry's ludicrous misadventure with Anne of Cleves by making him "fall in love with her picture," when it is notorious that it was not until the claims of the various princesses of Europe had been earnestly canvassed in council and Anne determined upon, that the mendacious portrait was painted to beguile the monarch into an alliance whereat he revolted; in spite of which our author gives this foolish version: "So the king fell in love with a picture, and sent ambassadors to Germany to bring the original of the portrait to England as his bride;"—or of putting into the mouth of the king so absurd a speech as this:

"Yes, Kate, make me a request and, whatever it may be, I pledge you my royal word it shall be granted you. Now, Kate, think what will please you! Will you have brilliants, or a castle by the sea, or, perhaps, a yacht? Would you like fine horses, or it may be some one has offended you and you would like his head? If so, tell me, Kate, and you shall have his head; a wink from me and it drops at your feet. For I am almighty and all-powerful, and no one is so innocent and pure that my will cannot find in him a crime which will cost him his life. Speak, then, Kate, what would you have? What will gladden your heart?"

These are after all but minor points. Not so is the account given of so important an event as the failure of the plots of Gardiner against the Queen and the prelate's dismissal in disgrace—a matter of moment in itself and on which, furthermore, the interest of the story is made to turn. Of the version which Miss Mühlbach has adopted Mr. Froude speaks thus: "Unvouched for, unalluded to by any contemporary authority as yet discovered, diluted through Protestant tradition through two generations, till it reached the ears of Foxe, the popular legend can pretend to no authenticity," and in a footnote the historian adds, "Foxe has weakened his story by a blunder in the only point on which we are able to test it. He connects the attack on the Queen with Gardiner's disgrace; and Gardiner's disgrace only followed on the discovery of Lord Surrey's designs upon the regency [Miss Mühlbach has some time before had Surrey executed for a very different crime] in the ensuing December." A still more glaring defiance of facts is shown in the whole story of Anne Askew, "the Faire Gospeller," whom Miss Mühlbach represents as entering into an altercation with the king and inciting him to a display of brutal ferocity which ends in her notable condemnation and death—all of which happened as differently as possible, Wriothesley, Bonner, and Gardiner having been the persecutors and torturers, not the king, who, so far as we have ever read, had nothing to do with it except in this author's fancy. The book is a tissue of similar false statements which we have neither space nor patience to detail further. On this account, though its interest is extreme and its plot well devised, it is highly discreditable to its author and should not be placed in the hands of any likely to derive historical impressions from it.

The translations of all these volumes are unusually praiseworthy. On the appearance of the first of the series we had occasion to censure the slovenliness of the manner in which this work had been done by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters. But the two *Fred-*

* I. *Berlin and Sans-Souci*; or, *Frederick the Great and His Friends*. By Louisa Mühlbach. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1867.

II. *Frederick the Great and His Family*. The same.

III. *Joseph II. and His Court*. The same.

IV. *Henry VIII. and His Court*; or, *Catharine Parr*. The same.

† THE ROUND TABLE, Jan. 5, 1867, No. 102, p. 12; article, *The Merchant of Berlin*, etc.

erick the Great volumes before us show a very marked improvement in this respect. *Henry VIII.* also has been admirably Englished by Dr. H. N. Pierce. Of the translation of *Joseph II.* some small things might be said by way of criticism, but we pass them in deference to its general superiority. A translation is to be tested by the success with which the spirit of the original is preserved in the translation. To translate words is a simple task, but to re-embodiment the original work in its spirit in the translation is the work of genius. Madame Chaudron, to achieve this result, has dared to assume the responsibility of a free translation, and has succeeded. We can but consider it unfortunate that, in issuing a series of novels of this kind, the publishers should vacillate as they have done between the octavo and duodecimo form, which is highly exasperating to readers who care to preserve the complete set. The octavo novels would have gone very well into two volumes each of the pleasanter size adopted in most of the series.

LIBRARY TABLE.

Sermons delivered before the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, October, 1866, and Pastoral Letter of the Hierarchy of the United States, etc. Baltimore: Kelly & Pict. 1867.—The Second Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in this country was held with great pomp in Baltimore last October; it is here described in exaggerated terms as "the most imposing ecclesiastical assemblage of modern times." This volume gives a list of its dignitaries, pictures of its opening session and of the procession on its way thereto, likenesses of the leading prelates, the various sermons delivered before the council, and the Pastoral Letter. Its debates and decrees are not included; the latter will be published, we presume, after being ratified at Rome. The descriptions of the scenes, taken from various journals (*The New York Herald*, etc.), are somewhat lofty and exuberant. The sermons are effective and eloquent, though, of course, bound fast to the Catholic dogma. The volume is interesting as a contribution to the history of the Church in this country.

Bible Pictures; or, Life Sketches of Life Truths. By George B. Ide, D.D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1867.—The aim of the author is to reproduce certain facts and scenes of Scripture in a "picturesque" manner, so as to make them seem more real and life-like. Some twenty subjects are thus handled in this volume freshly and effectively. The style is direct and forcible, though occasionally somewhat luxuriant.

The Hopes of Hope Castle; or, The Times of Knox and Queen Mary Stuart. By Mrs. S. T. Martyn. New York: American Tract Society. 1867.—An unusually good book for the Sunday-school class. The narrative is simple and animated, and the truth of history, as accepted by the author's Church, is not violated.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- HARPER & BROS., New York.—History of the American Civil War. By John William Draper, M.D., LL.D., professor, etc., in the University of New York. 3 vols. Vol. I. Pp. 567. 1867.
- The Last Chronicle of Barset. By Anthony Trollope. With illustrations by George H. Thomas. Pp. 362. 1867.
- D. APPLETON & Co., New York.—The Culture Demanded in Modern Life: A Series of Addresses. With an introduction by E. L. Youmans. Pp. xlii, 473. 1867.
- G. W. CARLETON & Co., New York.—The Clergyman's Wife. By Anna Cora Ritchie (Mowatt). Pp. 384. 1867.
- Noloque: A Question for a Continent. By Hinton Rowan Helper. Pp. 479. 1867.
- T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.—History of the Religious Society of Friends. 4 vols. Vols. III, IV. Pp. 504; 163, 247. 1867.
- A Reply to the Rev. Dr. George Junkin's Treatise entitled *Sabbatismos*. By Justin Martyr. Pp. 143. 1867.
- HURD & Houghton, New York.—Works of Charles Dickens (Globe Edition, No. 3). Barnaby Rudge. Sketches. Part II. Four volumes in one. Pp. 331. 1867.
- T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia.—The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. By Charles Dickens. (People's Edition, No. 1.) With illustrations. Pp. 881. 1867.
- M. DOOLADY, New York.—The Newcomes. Edited by Arthur Pennells, Esq. With illustrations. Pp. 504. 1867.
- N. TIBBALS & Co., New York.—My Gift. By Cyrus Elder. Pp. 104. 1867.
- H. B. DURAND, New York.—Explanations of the Church Service. By A. J. Pp. 340. 1867.
- A. ROMAN & Co., San Francisco and New York.—A Youth's History of California. By Lucia Norman. Pp. 187. 1867.
- LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.—Stories and Sketches. By our best authors. Pp. 307. 1867.
- Little Brother and Other Genre Pictures. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Pp. 293. 1867.
- KELLY & FRET, Baltimore.—*Lucardaire's* Letters to Young Men. Edited by the Count de Montalambert. Translated by the Rev. James Trenchard. Pp. 290. 1867.
- PAMPHLETS, ETC.
- CASSELL, FETTER & GALPIN, London and New York.—The Holy Bible. With illustrations by Gustave Doré. Part xvi. 1867.
- A. ROMAN & Co., San Francisco and New York.—A Sketch of the Route to California, China, and Japan, via the Isthmus of Panama. 1867.
- Chinese and English Phrase-Book. By Benoni Lanctot. 1867.
- JOHN F. TROW & Co., New York (also F. W. Christern and G. P. Putnam & Son).—France: Its Present Policy and Government. By James F. Lyman.
- LITTELL & GAY, Boston.—The Starling. By Norman Macleod, D.D. 1867.
- CHARLES SCHUMER & Co., New York.—Letter to Howard Crosby, D.D., on his Denial of Testimony as a Bible Rule. By John Marsh, D.D.
- We have also received the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry respecting a State Industrial School for Connecticut; Eighteenth Annual Announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Constitution and By-laws of the Washington Correspondents' Club.
- Also, current issues of *The National Quarterly Review*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The Galaxy*, *London Society* (reprint)—New York; *The Atlantic Monthly*—Boston; *Proceedings of the Essex Institute*—Salem.

LITERARIANA.

ALREADY China and Japan are coming to be looked upon as intimate neighbors, if not quasi-outlying provinces, of California, and the opening of the mail-route *via* San Francisco has been followed by a variety of international enterprises. San Francisco has had for some time its Chinese newspaper and printing-office, and another indication comes to us in the form of Asiatic guide-books and English-Chinese phrase-books which bear the imprint of California publishers upon pages of tea-box looking text, in as matter-of-fact a way as a New York house would acknowledge the same provision for travellers to France or Germany. The Chinese and Japanese, not content with showing themselves in the streets of even our eastern cities until we have almost become familiar with their appearance, are reciprocating in the matter of literature. From San Francisco are to come the writings of Confucius, from Yokohama an English-Japanese dictionary, and at Pekin and Jeddo the Bible and the *Pilgrim's Progress* are being offered to the Orientals, and their own authors write histories of America and memoirs of Washington. In newspaper enterprise Japan vies with California, and at Jeddo is published a newspaper designed to "post" its readers in foreign news; a recent issue of which sheet, the *Bangkok-Shin-Bun-Shi* by name, appeared a conversation in London on the subject of the Panama intercontinental route. Even at Shanghai, where they light by gas and have learned photography, the Tantai (governor) has bought type, presses, and the other equipments of printing-offices, as they are among the outside barbarians, and the King of Siam has established an office under the charge of an English manager. At Jeddo, also, the government has established a school where the English, French, and Dutch languages are to be taught. It is, we presume, for this school that the order is made for 20,000 text-books from Messrs. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., of New York. So far as Japan is concerned, all this is hardly surprising, but that a desire for progress should have taken root in China seems almost incomprehensible. It is, nevertheless, a fact that Pekin is immediately to witness the establishment of a college for European lingual and scientific study. In a most extraordinary document, the Tsong-li-yamen (Council of the School of Languages) represented the necessity to the Emperor, whom it so effectually impressed that the memorial received the Celestial endorsement, "*The Proceeding is Approved.—Respect This.*" In this efficacious manifesto, the wise men, after combating the general impression "that it is contrary to Chinese dignity to allow ourselves to be instructed by European masters," proceed to argue that "it is clear now that Chinese genius has produced all it is able to produce, and that intelligent persons do not conceal from themselves that, in order to walk alone in future, it must first resolve to receive from Europeans those sciences and arts in which it is deficient." Then they cite the example of Japan in sending officers abroad on tours of inspection, and draw inferences of the necessity of learning those mechanical arts of peace and war that shall keep China abreast of the most powerful nations. So China is to have colleges, Japan to buy books in New York, the cities of the Pacific coast of either continent to produce international newspapers, the Occident and the Orient to have a general interchange of literature. Perhaps it may not be long before eclectic weeklies shall cater for the literary demands of celestial readers in the United States, and *The Chinese Mail* and *Flying Dragon* undertake to demolish Dr. Holmes's theory that

"The little Mincio, dribbling to the Po,
Beats all the epics of the Hoang-Ho."

FROM *The Jewish Messenger* we learn that the preliminary measures have been taken for the establishment at Philadelphia, within this year, of a Hebrew college of high character. Besides the facilities of a Rabbinical Seminary, such as exist at Paris and Breslau, there will be an ordinary collegiate course, as well as a preparatory school. Among the specialties of the institution will be especial attention to the study of the Hebrew language and literature, of which all, without limitation to the creed affording these advantages, may avail themselves. The project is a large one, and highly to the honor of the Jews in America. Already endowments have been provided yielding eight resident scholarships of \$300 a year each, and of the pecuniary needs of the institution no apprehension, says our contemporary, need be entertained.

A SONG OF JUNE.

O sweet, rose-bearing June,
Thou daintiest month of all the varying year!
My heart of itself sings thee a happy tune,
When thou art here.

With softly-warbled song
Trembles and throbs the sunny atmosphere;
In music glide the unsullied streams along,
When thou art here.

The humming of the bee,
And the grey locust's horn that shrills so clear,
Harmonious blend, from flower and from tree,
When thou art here.

The leaves of memory
Renew themselves, that had grown thin and aere,
And cast a pleasant shadow over me,
When thou art here.

Blithe airs and whispered words,
Long hushed, re-echo in my dreaming ear,
And thrill with new-born feeling the heart's chords,
When thou art here.

As in the past, I long,
With rose-cheeked maidens full of artless cheer,
To roam and rest the woods' cool shades among,
When thou art here;

The busy world forget,
In scenes that make earth Paradise appear,
Drinking oblivion of all noise and fret,
When thou art here.

Ah, sweet it is to lie
On flowery slope, and, with a loved one near,
Hear the brooks babble and the foliage sigh,
When thou art here!

A low, persuading voice
Comes, fraught with promise, to the soul most dear,
Bidding us to be jocund and rejoice,
When thou art here;

Bidding us to be gay,
Hush the harsh marmur, dry the ungrateful tear,
And pluck the flowers that line life's dusty way,
When thou art here.

W. L. SHOEMAKER.

MR. BRADFORD KINGMAN is a new contributor to the list of local histories whose increasing number we have had occasion of late to note as among the satisfactory features of our literature. Mr. Kingman has devoted many years of labor to the records of his native town, now collected in *The History of North Bridgewater* (Mass.), which in matters of narrative, statistics, biography, genealogy, illustrations, etc., is accepted by the community for which it is designed as a very satisfactory record of the town's history for a century and a quarter. The example is one which the local antiquarians, to be found in every town that can lay claim to antiquities, would do well to follow.

MISS LAURA M. ALCOTT, as we learn from the correspondence of *The Springfield Republican*, returned from abroad to discover that the MS. of her novel had been lost by the publishers to whom it was intrusted. A check was sent her by way of remuneration, but this can hardly afford consolation for the irrecoverable possibilities of fame.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, who has at last finished *Katrina*, will lecture again during the winter, having already arranged for a series of fifteen lectures in the West, after which he purposes going abroad with his family for some years.

DR. M. B. ANDERSON, of Rochester, has declined the presidency of Brown University, which, as we have previously said, was tendered him some time since. We are not aware that any other nomination is as yet determined upon.

MR. WILLIAM A. TOWNSEND—formerly of the publishing firm of Stringer & Townsend, but of late years publishing under his own name—has associated with him Mr. Frank W. Adams, under the firm name of W. A. Townsend & Adams. In addition to Mr. Townsend's list of medical works, the new firm announce as in preparation a number of medical, surgical, and scientific works, as well as others on natural history, field sports, stock breeding, and similar branches, of which they intend to make a specialty.

MR. JOHN CONROY HUTCHESON—a young Englishman who has spent some little time in New York, which he has improved by contributing to different journals and periodicals—is about to publish in this country, through Messrs. Carleton & Co., a novel entitled *The Pettyshams*, which *The Athenaeum* describes as "a pleasant and readable book, pure in its didactic tendencies, and showing marks both of fancy and of observation," adding that there is "a good deal of faithful drawing," and that "the people, on the whole, are just the sort of people one really meets."

MR. SWINBURNE seems to have inaugurated with his *Atalanta in Calydon* another *renaissance* of the Greek Drama. New editions and translations of the Grecian dramatists are abundantly announced. Mr. W. C. Green prepares new editions of Aristophanes's *Acharnians* and *Knights*. Mr. Maurice Purcell Fitzgerald has just translated into English verse the *Crotoned Hippolytus* of Euripides. Finally, Mr. George Augustus Simcox—who has made himself known as a poet by dramatic sketches of great power published in *The Cornhill Magazine*—has addressed himself to the ambitious task of producing a Grecian tragedy, *Prometheus Unbound*. From the loss of *Eschylus's* play, the conclusion of his *Prometheus Bound* has always been a vexed problem among poets and critics. Goethe and Byron found it a favorite study. Shelley wrote a *Prometheus Unbound* which did not solve the ethical problems. Hartley Coleridge's work was left unfinished. The German critic, Schömann, had not poetical capacity for the task. Mr. Simcox, both poet and critic, now undertakes it, or, rather, did so in 1863-64, when it was written. His play is so crowded with incident that we cannot give in full the abstract of the plot. It opens four hundred years after the *Prometheus Bound*, the thirty generations having come between Io and Hercules, Prometheus having been hurled into darkness, but re-bounded to Caucasus. Hercules finds him, kills the vulture, learns from him the future of himself, Zeus, and the world; revisits him with a pardon obtained from Zeus, who has already pardoned the Titans at Thetis's intercession. The Titans, revengeful, when Hercules departs, seize and hurl toward Tartarus Prometheus and the Oceanides, who are met by Zeus, whom Prometheus rescues from the Erinnyes (of Kronos?), when Zeus gives up Thetis to be married to Peleus. This is but a partial and incomplete outline. We may quote these specimen passages from the poem. The first is from a speech of Prometheus to Peleus:

"Oh, vain enduring hope! deceivable,
Unprofitable gift of prophecy!
To run full sail upon the shoal, and know it,
To plough the sand with bleeding feet, and know it,
To give myself for fleeting men, and know it,
For men that call Zeus father: this is knowledge.
And then revenge: Zeus to bow down to me,
To bow, or fall, who would not choose to bow,—
To bow to-day, then trample evermore:
Since so they worship Nemesis in heaven.
Surely I have no help of what I know!
What help to hide a treasure in the hand,
To hold it fast against the thunderbolt,
Thinking I amish now, but I shall fust,
And have it turned to ashes? I have nursed
The fruit of vengeance with the dew of pain,
Patiently sheltering it from stormy hours,
But shall not eat thereof. Consider it,
Look on us: we are gods, Alakides;

And now four hundred years we suffer here,
I, nailed on an uneasy upright bed,
She, tossed upon a feverish surge of hope;
And no deliverance comes, no pledge of rest."

Here is part of a chorus:

"Comfort him, mother mine:
Sorrow is far from thee,
Simplesse girdeth thy felicity,
A buckler against pain; and we
Pour to thee tears for wine,
Not questioning why: who pour no prayer to Zeus
For his great majesty.
Since no prosperity of passing use,
Aye, and no haste of questioning,
Is mightier than piety,
Who leaves, she knows not why, both power and pride,
To flourish and go by,
Unseen of her who prays,
Walking with shadowy staff in viewless ways,
To those who seem neither to hear nor chide.
To-morrow make a murmuring,
And yesterday, about her shrine
Full of the hidden glory of to-day,
Unchangeable, divine,
The inestimable prize.
Her portion hidden from her own pure eyes,
Till famine and the shadow flee away."

These are the words with which the Titans break in upon Prometheus:

"Mightily, with strength unbroken, drunken with new light of day
We are come, and none shall scare us from our play;
Come, to see the potter forsaken of the clay;
Come, to see the wizard, whom a fool hath made a prey.
Surely thou didst sell thyself for nought,
And cast the bands of brotherhood away
For a deceiving thought,
That Zeus must needs repay
Thy treachery, and not by thy decay.
We have had rest in hell,
Pillowing our mighty limbs on one another,
And were content to dwell
Lapped in the ancient darkness of our mother.
Answer now, and make confession at the last that we were wise,
And that simple strength is mightier than lies;
Do not think to flout us with double-tongued replies:
Set the good and evil equally before thine eyes.
He is mute, and answereth not at all,
Behold, he thinks us blind as heretofore,
Besotted by long thrall:
But our might doth endure,
And inwardly is nourished evermore
By brotherly accord,
In that abode of our captivity,
As round the starry board
Of Kronos' patriarchal majesty."

Pending the arrival of *Prometheus Unbound* in this country we refer our readers to the very full review of it in No. 2,067 of *The Athenæum*, upon which we have drawn for this description of what will doubtless prove one of the most notable poems of the day.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Notes and Queries*, who has given some attention to *Don Quixote* and his name, writes thus: "I have long wondered what could have suggested the name of his immortal hero to Cervantes. Quesada, one of the Don's attributed surnames, is common in Spain. Queso is cheese in Spanish. Quijada, or Quizada, is also a common Spanish name, meaning a jaw. Ford makes it mean *lantern jawed*—no doubt appropriate, but not correct. *Quijote* or *Quixote* is armor for the thigh or *cuisse*; the French *cuisse*, not *cuisse* (which means the haunch), as the clever writer in this month's *Cornhill*, in a sparkling article entitled *Don Quixote's Country*, says in a note. *Don Thigh-piece* is, then, the Don's real name."

STILL another new London journalistic venture is a weekly penny organ of actors and artists, entitled *Sock and Buskin*. The pupils at Winchester college have commenced a weekly publication, half review, half newspaper, which they name *The Wykehamist*, after the famous William of Wykeham, the founder of their college.

MR. JOSEPH PARKES—as was stated some months since by Mr. Thurlow Weed in an article in *The Times*, which we epitomized at the time—spent the last years of his life in assiduous efforts at the solution of the Junius mystery. He possessed himself of many letters and original papers of Sir Philip Francis and members of his family; of MSS. memorials and reminiscences of him left by Lady Francis; of documents formerly in the possession of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the publisher of *The Public Advertiser*, in which the Junius letters appeared; and a miscellaneous MSS. collection gathered from the remains of people who had been in various ways associated with Francis—the whole constituting what seemed to Mr. Weed, to whom Mr. Parkes explained them, irrefragable evidence of the identity of Junius and Francis. At Mr. Parkes's death, however, but eight chapters of the book were completed, bringing his life of Francis to the year 1768, the date of the publication of the first letter. On the scale on which he was writing the book would have filled several volumes and have been a valuable history of the private life of English public men throughout the reign of George III. Mr. Herman Merivale, to whom the materials were intrusted, unfortunately found it impossible to possess himself of the clue to Mr. Parkes's design, and has therefore continued the work on a reduced plan, confining it chiefly to Francis and Junius, and bringing the whole within the compass of two volumes, which are shortly to be published.

MR. FRANCIS HENRY STRATMANN has issued the fifth part of his *Dictionary of the English Language of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries*, a valuable philological work described as little known in England and almost unheard of here. The new part extends from *monesce* (dignity, honor) to *schade* (shadow). No such careful collection of early words and completeness of inflections have ever been made by English scholars; beside which the work fills the gap between Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and Richardson's English dictionaries, and treats of the transition period, 1200–1500, in which our language in a great measure was formed.

ROBERT SULLIVAN, LL.D., has conferred a boon on people who are bothered about diversities of spelling in the form of a little book entitled *Words Spelled in two or more Ways by different Authors*, in which he endeavors to determine the proper forms. Who is there that never hesitates over *e* and *i*, e. g., *despatch* or *dispatch*? *enquire* or *inquire*? Who is not sometimes out of patience with the majority that write *judgment*, *abridgment*, and analogous words in a manner that cannot be made to give their proper sound. *Banns* (of marriage), it appears, this author would spell like *ban* (a curse), which to our eye is almost as horrible as the *program* and other eccentricities of *The Springfield Republican*. It is always impossible to agree thoroughly with any of these philo-

logical people, nevertheless the branch of investigation systematically opened by this work is one on which discussion is desirable.

MESSRS. ALLAN J. CROSBY and JOHN BRUCE have edited for the Camden Society the *Accounts and Papers relating to Mary, Queen of Scots*. Other publications which the same society is about issuing to its subscribers are Dr. John Bargrave's *Notes on Pope Alexander VII. and the College of Cardinals*, and a photo-lithographic facsimile of *History from Marble*, "being ancient and modern funeral monuments in England and Wales, by Thomas Dineley, Gent."

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT, the author of *De Profundis* and other successful novels, has in the June number of *The People's Magazine* the opening chapters of a new tale entitled *Up and Down the Ladder*.

MR. EDMUND YATES will soon commence a new serial in *Temple Bar*.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE has in press *A Book of Stories*, which, however, we infer is merely a collection of his minor magazine contributions.

THE REV. JOHN BOWDEN, late British consular chaplain at Christiana, is about to publish *Norway: its People, Products, and Institutions*.

PROF. DIXON has issued the fourth, being the concluding, volume of his translation of Dr. Mommsen's *History of Rome*.

MR. M. D. CONWAY contributes a paper on *American Prospects* to the *Fortnightly Review* for June.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, LL.D., has supplied what has long been felt to be a great desideratum by publishing a concordance to the whole of Milton's poetical works, including some 20,000 references.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN is about to publish a new volume, *North Coast Poems*.

AMONG new English novels are Mr. T. A. Trollope's *Artigale Castle* and Sidney Whiting's *Romance of a Garrett* (sic).

MESSRS. A. CHAIX & CIE, French publishers, have conceived the vast project of preparing a *Bibliothèque Internationale Universelle*, a complete encyclopædia of books on all subjects.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is among the visitors to the Paris Exhibition, which we hope may result to the profit of his readers.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is writing *The Happiness of Nations*—a subject on which we may hope her theoretical exceeds her practical knowledge.

MR. HACKE VAN MYNDEN has published in Holland the first Dutch translation of the *Divina Commedia*, in which, to judge from the stanzas we have seen, the unspeakable cacophony of the language contrasts painfully with the musical Italian.

THE REV. H. MANSELL, of the Indian (Methodist) Mission, has made an abridgement in the Hindostanee language of *Watson's Life of Wesley*.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE Oils, in combination with GLYCERINE, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its Washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all Druggists.

JUST PUBLISHED: NATURE AND LIFE.

By ROBERT COLLYER,
OF CHICAGO.

CONTENTS:

I.—Root and Flower. II.—What a Leaf Said. III.—The Treasures of the Snow. IV.—Light on a Hidden Way. V.—The Folly of Solomon. VI.—Faith. VII.—Hope. VIII.—Love. IX.—Ascending and Descending Angels. X.—The Fear of God. XI.—A Talk to Mothers. XII.—Healing and Hurting Shadows. XIII.—The Hither Side. XIV.—The Book of Psalms. XV.—The Battlefield of Fort Donelson. XVI.—Omega.

"The themes are drawn from the every-day experience of life: from the hopes, the sorrows, the perplexities, the aspirations of the human heart, and are treated with a wisdom, a gentleness, a pathos, a rich, loving sympathy, which raise them above the usual sphere of eloquence into that of persuasive and touching counsel."
—N. Y. Tribune.

1 vol. 16mo, tinted paper, extra cloth, \$1 50.
In bevelled boards, red edges or gilt top, \$1 75.
Sold by all booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

HORACE B. FULLER

(Successor to Walker, Fuller & Co.),
BOSTON.

TO EUROPEAN ADVERTISERS.

English and French Advertisements for THE ROUND TABLE will be received, and all requisite information given, by the Advertising Agents of the Journal in London, Messrs. ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59 Fleet Street, E. C.

NOW READY:

VOL. IV.

DISSERTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS,
POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL
By JOHN STUART MILL.

1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$2 50.

CONTENTS

Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform.
Recent Writers on Reform.
Bain's Psychology.
Austin on Jurisprudence.
Plato.
Inaugural Address at St. Andrew's.

MILL'S *Dissertations and Discussions*. Complete in 4 vols., \$9 25.

MILL'S *Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy*. 2 vols., \$4 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail free of postage.

WM. V. SPENCER, Publisher,

203 Washington Street, Boston.

SPIEGEL MEERSCHAUM.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Messrs. Kaldenberg & Son, the oldest and most extensive manufacturers in the United States, who received the FIRST MEDAL at the American Institute, 1865, are the only American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of the celebrated Spiegel Meerschäum Pipes, Cigar-holders, and Amber Works.

Monograms, Portraits, etc., cut to order from this fine material, which no other house has or keeps for sale.
N.B.—All our goods are stamped, warranted to color well, and satisfaction given or no sale. Repairing, Boiling, etc., in superior style.
* * * Send for Circular.

We are next to Broadway, 4 and 6 John Street, Up-Stairs, First Floor.

WIDDLETON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

CONINGTON'S ÆNEID.

THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL.

Translated into English Verse, for popular use. An elegant octavo, cloth, \$2 50.

GOULD'S GOOD ENGLISH.

Calling attention to many common errors in speaking and writing. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

FERRIS'S FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

Showing the unconstitutionality of a legal-tender paper currency, and its effects upon the prosperity of the nation. 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

PHILIP THE SECOND OF SPAIN.

A graphic account of the most remarkable events in Philip's life and reign. By Charles Gayarré. A handsome octavo, with steel portrait, cloth, \$3.

EDGAR A. POE'S PROSE TALES.

Comprising all the famous Tales from the collected works. 2 vols. 12mo (each volume complete), \$2 25.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE RT. HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

By Thomas Moore, with Portrait after Sir Joshua Reynolds. 2 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, \$3 50.

"One of the most brilliant biographies in English literature. It is the life of a wit written by a wit, and few of Tom Moore's most sparkling poems are more brilliant and fascinating than this biography."—*London Athenæum*.

A handsome library edition of the

SPEECHES OF LORD MACAULAY.

JUST ISSUED:

Reprinted in a connected and complete series, from the standard authority, *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*. They embrace the whole of the distinguished orator's course in the House of Commons, arranged in chronological order. 2 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, \$3.

For sale at Principal Bookstores, and mailed on receipt of price by

W. J. WIDDLETON, Publisher,
7 Mercer Street, New York.

PARIS. THE GREAT EXPOSITION. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to THE ROUND TABLE, and others visiting Europe, are informed that that journal can be as regularly and safely transmitted through the Mails as at home.

The Ocean Postage will in all cases be prepaid at the Office.

As a large number of the regular readers of THE ROUND TABLE will now pass some time in Europe, it is hoped that their interest in the publication will be continued, and that they will take measures to secure its regular reception during their absence.

All enquiries, subscriptions, etc., will receive prompt and undeviating attention if addressed to the Office,

132 Nassau Street, New York.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 45 WALL STREET.

	JANUARY 1, 1867.	
CASH CAPITAL,	\$400,000 00	
SURPLUS,	161,331 61	
ASSETS,	\$561,331 61	

Fire and Inland Insurance effected in the Western and Southern States through the "Underwriters' Agency."

Benj. S. Walcott, President.

I. Remsen Lane, Secretary.

Quaker Courtship and Marriage Ceremony

—How it is done. Over the River; Origin of Vegetable Life; a Pocket Kingdom; The Turkish Bath; MEMORY, as affected by Tobacco; The Spirit of the Age; Studies in Physiognomy; Mrs. Wyllys on "Extravagance;" What is Eloquence? Oratory explained, in July Pictorial Double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 29 cents; \$3 a year.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR LITERARY REFERENCE.

Agency for Authors, Publishers, Editors, Lecturers, and Lyceums, and for all who have any Literary Commissions to be executed.

The Bureau Undertakes:

- I.—TO GATHER FACTS AND STATISTICS UPON ALL SUBJECTS, AND TO PRESENT THEM IN AN INTELLIGENT FORM, EITHER FOR LITERARY OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
- II.—TO FURNISH PRINTERS' ESTIMATES FOR AUTHORS, AND TO SUPERVISE THE PUBLICATION OF WORKS.
- III.—TO RECEIVE MANUSCRIPTS, AND ENDEAVOR TO PROCURE THEIR PUBLICATION.
- IV.—TO FURNISH CRITICISMS TO YOUNG OR INEXPERIENCED AUTHORS ON SUCH MANUSCRIPTS AS THEY MAY SUBMIT TO THE BUREAU, INDICATING DEFECTS, AND GIVING IMPROVING SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING FOR REVIEWS OR MAGAZINES, OR PREPARING BOOKS.
- V.—TO SUPPLY TRANSLATIONS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS, AND TO WRITE LETTERS AND CIRCULARS IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES; COMPOSING THE SAME WHEN DESIRED.
- VI.—TO SECURE LECTURERS FOR LYCEUMS AND ENGAGEMENTS FOR LECTURERS.
- VII.—TO PROVIDE EDITORS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND ARTICLES FOR DAILY OR PERIODICAL JOURNALS.
- VIII.—TO PROVIDE CORRESPONDENTS FOR NEWSPAPERS, ESPECIALLY FROM WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, PARIS, AND LONDON.
- IX.—TO SELECT OR PURCHASE BOOKS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES OR FOR LIBRARIES, AND TO SEARCH FOR RARE AND OLD EDITIONS.
- X.—TO PROVIDE SHORT-HAND WRITERS TO TAKE DOWN ADDRESSES, SERMONS, JUDGES' CHARGES, ETC., EITHER BEFOREHAND, FROM PRIVATE DICTATION, OR ON PUBLIC DELIVERY.

The Bureau requires a fee of One Dollar before any Commission is undertaken. The subsequent charges vary in accordance with the actual service rendered.

All Commissions should be addressed to

The American Bureau for Literary Reference,
132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Lecturers and Lyceums invited to put themselves in communication with the Bureau. Charge for entering name, \$1.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

ISSUED BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
New York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.

Had the unprecedented triumph to be awarded two prizes at once,

THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL,

At the Fair of the American Institute, Oct., 1865 (being of the very latest date), for General Superiority of their

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

First premium received over all competition, when and wherever exhibited. Send for Circulars.

WAREHOUSES, 141 EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

FLORENCE

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best Family Machine in the World.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
505 Broadway, New York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY USE

AND

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A NEW BOOK

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.

Messrs. A. Simpson & Co.

WILL PUBLISH

JULY 15, 1867.

THE SAYINGS OF DR. BUSHWHACKER And Other Learned Men.

BY F. S. COZZENS

(AUTHOR OF THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS), ET AL.

Dr. Bushwhacker is incomparable, and is destined to be an eminent character in the world of literature. His sayings are admirably adapted for Town or Country Reading.

PRICE \$1 50.

A Liberal Discount to Booksellers and the Trade. Orders should be addressed promptly to

A. SIMPSON & CO., Publishers,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Sent by mail post-paid to any address on receipt of the above price.

Advertisements of the American Bureau for Literary Reference.

Wanted.—Topper's Adventures of Obadiah Oldbuck. Address AMERICAN BUREAU FOR LITERARY REFERENCE.

Wanted.—A copy of Reminiscences of Rufus Choate, by Edward G. Parker.

Address
The American Bureau for Literary Reference,
132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES

FROM M. KELLER'S CELEBRATED VINEYARD,
LOS ANGELES.

SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, ANGELICA, HOCK,
STILL AND SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
WINE BITTERS, AND PURE BRANDY,
ALL WARRANTED THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

WINES PREPARED AND PUT UP EXCLUSIVELY FOR
SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

IMPORTED WINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JAMES J. LYONS,

SOLE AGENT,

39 UNION SQUARE.

BROWN, WATKINS & SHAW, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STATIONERY,

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS,

AND

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

129 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

. Prompt attention paid to Orders by Mail.

JUST READY.

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF THE ENGLISH EDITION OF SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS; THEIR INFLUENCES THROUGHOUT CREATION.

A Compendium of Popular Meteorology and Curiosities of the Weather and Weather Wisdom.

By ANDREW STEINMETZ, Esq.

This is a very instructive volume for all persons. It treats upon the Universal Belief in the Possibility of Predicting the Weather, the Arrangement of the Atmosphere, the Moisture in the Air, the Influence of the Different Winds in the Production of Sunshine and Showers, Wet and Dry Years, How to Prognosticate the Seasons, Popular Weather Prognostics Explained, the Curiosities of Lightning, What Becomes of the Sunshine and Showers, and many other popular and useful subjects connected with the weather.

1 vol. crown 8vo, price \$3.

Sold by all booksellers and mailed by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

FURNITURE.

PRICE REDUCED 20 PER CENT. AT

DECRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

67 & 69 Bowery, 65 Christie, and 130 & 132 Hester Street, N. Y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Mahogany, Walnut, and Tulip Wood; Parlor Furniture, French Oil Finish; Sideboards and Extension Tables; Spring and Hair Mattresses; Cottage and Chamber Sets; Cane and Wood Seat Chairs.

We keep the largest variety of any house in the Union, and defy competition.

All Goods guaranteed as represented.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 161 BROADWAY.

Assets, 1867, - - - - \$2,000,000.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

B. F. JOHNSON, Vice-President.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

H. LASSING, Manager of Agencies.

GEO. T. SHIPLEY, M.D., Medical Examiner.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Instantaneous, Natural, Durable, the Best and Cheapest in Use. Quantity equals any dollar size. Depot, 95 Duane Street. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Arctic Ointment cures Burns, Bolls, Bunions, Piles, all Skin and Flesh Diseases. Warranted. Depot, 95 Duane St. Sold by all druggists.

Hill, the Inimitable, has resumed hair cutting. Studio for the Manipulation of Hair, Whiskers, Shampooing, and Dyeing, 95 Duane Street.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

A Protoxide of Iron, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, giving Strength, Vigor, and New Life to the whole System. As a

SPRING MEDICINE

it has no equal, and for Debility, Dyspepsia, etc., it is a specific. A thirty-two page pamphlet sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

86 Dey Street, New York.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

(625 BROADWAY, NEW YORK)

Make the "Lock-Stitch," and rank highest on account of the Elasticity, Permanence, Beauty, and general desirableness of the Stitching when done, and the wide range of their application—Report of the American Institute.

F

the

reats
the
e in
tion
nos-
the
and
cted

. Y.

ench
Hair
Sent

and

IV

00.

t.
ry.

n.
se.
old

s,
ot,

r-
m-

ng

ic.

s

he
he
-

G
th
fo
fa
th
av
fo
all
wi
1

M
2
soo
nsh
obb
soo
will
F
den

Y
effe
the
If y
Hm

of th
clain
Ap

TA

How
stan
Th
THE
assu
pear
with
from
"gol
reme
spher
econ
tive,
prope
omitt
so sa
prest
Tar
throu
ica, a
with
compl
stipat
cullar
So n
safety
refres
febrile
tions,
spirati
Man

Old
doctor,
Addr
Twenty

Con
postage
Addr
Twenty

Hel
ELLA is

Lad
Jamel's
physiol
Street, 1
ladies' f

In th
undergo
EXTRAC
Sold by

Hel
and ren
tem, and
druggist

A Cl
plexion f
SARSAPA
tions of f

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Swollen Glands, etc., etc.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO FAMILIES AND TO THE AFFLICTED GENERALLY.—Scrofula is the base of a great variety of diseases, the cure of which is certain by using the STRUMATIC SALTS for bathing purposes, prepared by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and possessing exactly the same virtues as the celebrated Kreuznach Springs (Prussia), whence, on a yearly average of eight thousand patients seeking relief from their different afflictions, not one ever returns without a perfect cure. For all the above diseases take Strumatic baths, which will cure you without fail.

For sale at all the principal druggists'.

Penn. Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP, AND SAVE SIXTY PER CENT.

There is no article known producing such excellent and cheap soap as this SAPONIFIER. In saving your waste grease, and using the same according to directions around each box, you obtain, with very little trouble and in a very short time, splendid soap, that will cost you 2c. per lb.; and if you buy the grease, it will come only to 6c. or 7c. per lb.

For sale at all the principal grocers', druggists', and general dealers'.

Young Ladies, beware of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT Sarsaparilla**. Sold by all Druggists.

THE CRUCIAL TEST

of the value of a medicine is Time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? Is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple yet so searching, to

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

How has it worn? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

The preparation has been over THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE WORLD. Within that time at least five hundred nostrums assumed to possess the like properties have appeared and disappeared. The "limbo of things lost on earth" is probably paved with empirical failures. But TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, from the year 1835 to the year 1867 inclusive, has been winning "golden opinions of all sorts of people," and is now a standard remedy throughout the civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. What is this preparation? It is an artificial, portable, economical reproduction of the finest natural alterative, purgative, and corrective on the face of the earth; with all the valuable properties of the original augmented, and all its drawbacks omitted. So say the Analytical Chemists, so say the Physicians, so say the Public, so says time, that tries all things and gives prestige and permanence only to that which is good.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is a household name throughout the United States, British America, Tropical America, and the West Indies. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaint, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation.

So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. In febrile distempers it is the most grateful of all saline preparations, and no febrile is so certain to allay thirst, promote perspiration, and cool the blood.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich and 100 Warren Streets, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

Old eyes made new without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 110 Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

Comfort and cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 110 Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

Helmhold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Madame Jumel's Mammalian Balm and Patent Elevators develop the form physiologically. Depot 907 Broadway, or 14 East Twentieth Street, N. Y. Send stamp for Treatise. Sold at druggists' and ladies' furnishing stores everywhere.

In the Spring Months the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value. Sold by all Druggists.

Helmhold's Extract Sarsaparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. Sold by all druggists.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin. Sold by all Druggists.

TO MEN OF LEISURE OF LITERARY TASTES.

Two or three gentlemen of education, who may purpose spending the summer at Newport, Saratoga, or other fashionable watering places, who have the *entrée* of good society, and who have the ability to write spirited and scholarly letters, may arrange with a journal of high position. Nothing short of these requisites in any particular will be of the least use. Address in first instance, stating views, etc.,

Neptune,
AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,
132 Nassau Street, New York.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT Sarsaparilla

Eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp, and Skin which so disfigure the appearance, FURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

Two TABLE-SPOONFULS of the Extract Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink; and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in The Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F.R.S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that *no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug that I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so unken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT Sarsaparilla.

Established upwards of eighteen years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
594 Broadway, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THIS IS THE SEASON

when changes of weather, climate, and food are most likely to produce sickness.

A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather, and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease."

Now, it is a fact, positive and well known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the Stomach as

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." And particularly do these Bitters serve the purpose of those who "live out of doors," and are exposed to Changes of Weather, Raw Spring Winds and Weakening Summer Heats.

The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle yet powerful Tonic than to deluge and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death.

S-T-1860-X.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. Only genuine when cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of Counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

Those who desire brilliancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmhold's. Take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Quantity vs. Quality. Helmhold's Extract Sarsaparilla. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine err. Sold by all druggists.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value. Sold by all druggists.

THE ROUND TABLE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Publishers' Circular (Philadelphia).

"It is certainly the best thing of the kind ever attempted in this country, and should be encouraged by all who have any taste in literature."

The Richmond Examiner.

"This paper combines all the piquancy and variety of the best weeklies with the dignity and learning which belong to a quarterly review. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is the best literary paper, in all senses, published in the whole of the United States."

The New York Times.

"THE ROUND TABLE has become such a weekly journal as has been for a long time needed in the United States—a journal which has the genius and learning and brilliancy of the higher order of London weeklies, and which, at the same time, has the spirit and the instincts of America."

The Anglo-American Times (London).

"It comes nearer to the standard of excellence attained by the chief London weeklies than the New York daily press does to that of the leading London dailies. It is characterized by the strongest and freest expression of truth; commenting without fear on social, political, and moral delinquencies."

Trubner's Literary Record (London).

"THE NEW YORK ROUND TABLE is the best literary paper published in the United States. It is independent, outspoken, free from anything like favoritism, and we believe totally inaccessible to corrupt influences; its warm advocacy of international copyright and its denunciations of really indecent literature deserve special acknowledgment."

The Bookseller (London).

"THE ROUND TABLE is edited with an amount of good taste and elegance by no means common in the United States."

The London Review.

"THE ROUND TABLE is making the most praiseworthy efforts to elevate the tone of literary criticism and of independent and healthy writing throughout the States."

The Cleveland (O.) Herald.

"It is the best exponent of cultivated American thought that has yet appeared among the weekly press. It is a literary (in the best sense of the term) and critical journal of which no American of taste need be ashamed, and, in the light of our past literary history, that is saying a good deal."

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

"This periodical has, by its manly and independent criticism and fearless advocacy of the true as opposed to the false, and realities as opposed to conventional shams, established itself firmly in public opinion as our most successful weekly review; while the ability of its corps of contributors confirms the good feeling which its vigorous and anti-Philistine spirit has generally excited."

The Norfolk Virginian.

"THE ROUND TABLE is beyond all question the freshest, most vigorous, independent, and national journal in this country. Bold in its criticism of art and literature, sound in its ethics, yet fearless in exposing and rebuking both social and literary vices and wrongs, it is read and quoted by the more cultivated classes of America and England, its pages being adorned by contributions from the best writers in both countries. THE ROUND TABLE is in this country what *The Athenaeum* and *Saturday Review* are in the London circles—the medium of expression for the most refined literary taste."

The Columbia (Tenn.) Herald.

"This is, beyond comparison, the best literary paper ever printed in America."

The New York Leader.

"THE ROUND TABLE has achieved cosmopolitan success. It is to the metropolis and provinces what *The Saturday Review* is to London and Great Britain's wildernesses of parishes. Extracts from THE ROUND TABLE figure weekly in *Public Opinion*, published in London, and made up of the best clippings from the best papers in the world."

The Troy Times.

"THE ROUND TABLE has a field of its own, and the field it made itself, by its dashing way of dealing with men and things, literary, moral, scientific, and indeed with whatever came in its way. All in all, it is the most entertaining weekly printed for well-read, thinking, cultivated people, who care to get under the surface of things, and who do thinking on their own account."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

"Many lazy, complacent thinkers have fallen into the habit of accusing THE ROUND TABLE of slippancy and undue censoriousness. We have been surprised, too, to note the fact that the press has also, in many instances, fallen into the same error and injustice. Such readers and writers forget that it is the province of papers like THE ROUND TABLE to assail error, rather than tamely to approve established truth; and that, at the present day, trenchant, well-directed, and persistent blows are necessary to produce desired reforms. The first object to be effected is to arrest attention and thereby to elicit thought and discussion. That THE ROUND TABLE has succeeded most admirably in doing this is best demonstrated by the unreasonable opposition which it has met with. We admire the persistent courage with which it clings to its purpose; its bold, manly course, and the industry and enterprise with which each week it comes up smiling to its work."

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

"We hazard nothing in saying that it is the best edited literary paper of the day, and it has become such by its disdain of all literary cliques and chicanery."

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
416 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

I.
In post 8vo, cloth, price \$2 50.
Arne: A Sketch of Norwegian Country Life. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Augusta Flesner and S. Rugeley Powers.

II.
In imperial 8vo, cloth, gilt, price \$9.
The Poultry Book. By W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S. With thirty full-page plates by Harrison Weir. Printed in colors by Leighton Brothers.

III.
Now publishing in monthly parts, price 50 cents each (Parts I. and II. ready).
Pigeons. Their Structure and Varieties. By W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. Printed in colors by Leighton Brothers.

IV.
In demy 8vo, with maps by W. and A. K. Johnstone, and nineteen plates by Kanitz, price \$8.
Travels in the Sclavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe. By G. Muir Mackenzie and A. P. Irby.

V.
In small 4to, with 70 illustrations from Photographs by J. Graham, price \$7 50.
Eastward: Travels in Palestine. By Norman Macleod, D.D., editor of Good Words.

VI.
In 2 vols. 8vo, with illustrations, price \$7 50.
Cosas de Espana: Illustrative of Spain and the Spaniards as they are. By Mrs. Wm. Pitt Byrne, author of Flemish Interiors, etc.

VII.
Cheap edition in post 8vo, cloth, price \$2 50.
The Reign of Law: Essays on Divine Government. By the Duke of Argyll, with four illustrations by Wolf.

VIII.
Third edition in post 8vo, 576 pp., cloth, price \$2 50; in half calf, \$4 50.
The Queens of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. With illustrations by Charles Altamont Doyle and the Dalziel Brothers.

IX.
Uniform with the above in size and price.
The Wits and Beaux of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. With illustrations from drawings by H. K. Browne and James Godwin. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel.

X.
Beautifully printed on toned paper, crown 8vo, 1,065 pp., price, in cloth, \$2; vellum cloth, gilt edges, \$2 50; half calf, \$4; tree calf, \$5 50.
The Blackfriars Edition of Shakspeare's Complete Works. Edited by Charles Knight.

XI.
In crown 8vo, cloth.
Views and Opinions: A Book of Essays for Summer Reading. By Mathew Browne.

XII.
In crown 8vo, cloth, price \$2; in Turkey morocco, \$5.
Journal of Eugenie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien.

XIII.
Uniform with the above in size and price.
Letters of Eugenie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien.

XIV.
In royal 8vo, cloth, price \$5. A new edition of
The Works of Charles Lamb. Including his most interesting letters. Collected and edited, with memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd.

XV.
In post 8vo, cloth, price \$3.
Half-Hours with the Best Letter-Writers, Autobiographers, and Diarists: Forming a collection of Memoirs and Anecdotes of Eminent Persons. Edited by Charles Knight, Editor of Half-Hours with the best Authors.

XVI.
In post 8vo, cloth, price \$4.
Men I Have Known. By William Jordan, Corresponding Member of the Real Academie De La Historia de Spain, etc. Illustrated with fac-simile autographs.

XVII.
In crown 8vo, cloth, price \$2 50.
Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects. By Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., K.H. Illustrated with numerous diagrams.

XVIII.
In foolscap 8vo, limp cloth, price \$1 75.
The Regular Swiss Round in Three Trips. By the Rev. Harry Jones, M.A., with sketch-map of author's route and twenty-two full-page illustrations.

XIX.
"A Handy-Volume Cruden." In crown 8vo, beautifully printed, from type cut expressly, on toned paper, strongly bound in cloth, price \$1 75.
Cruden's Concordance to the Old and New Testament. Edited by the Rev. C. S. Carey.

XX.
In crown 8vo, cloth, bevelled boards, price \$2.
Out of Harness. Sketches Narrative and Descriptive. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D., editor of the Sunday Magazine.

XXI.
In crown 8vo, cloth, price \$1 50.
Our Father's Business. "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" By Thomas Guthrie, D.D.

XXII.
Any of the above will be mailed postpaid on receipt of published price.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

1867.

A Magazine published every Saturday in Boston, containing the best Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Fugitive Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, and Political Information, gathered from the entire body of English Periodical Literature, and forming Four Handsome Volumes every year, of immediate interest and solid, permanent value.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

(From the Historian, Jared Sparks.)

"I fully concur with Mr. Justice Story in his estimate of the utility and importance of *The Living Age* as a valuable contribution to our literature, not merely of temporary interest, but of permanent value."

(From Chancellor Kent)

"I approve very much of the plan of your work, *The Living Age*, one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day. I wish that my name may be added to the list of subscribers."

(From George Ticknor.)

"I have never seen any similar publication of equal merit. I heartily wish for it the wide success it deserves as a most agreeable and useful selection from the vast mass of the current periodical literature of our times. Be pleased to consider me a regular subscriber to *The Living Age*."

(From the late President of the U. S., John Quincy Adams.)

"Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and this country, *The Living Age* has appeared to me the most useful."

(From an article in *The Independent*, written by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.)

"It was a happy thought to select from this wide range of matter the best articles in every department, and, by bringing them together in a new work, to give to the people, at a very moderate sum, the cream of a hundred different inaccessible and expensive magazines and papers. This Mr. Littell has done, and done so well as to have deserved and earned for himself the thanks and esteem of all grateful readers. Out of so wide a field to select with taste and good judgement requires a talent in its way quite as rare as that which produces a brilliant article. Of *The Living Age* we have a complete set upon our shelves, and we find it universally popular and useful."

(From N. P. Willis in *The Home Journal*.)

"'Tenderloin,' 'foie gras' are phrases, we believe, which express the one most exquisite morsel. By the selection of these from the foreign Reviews—the most exquisite morsel of each—our friend Littell makes up his dish of *Living Age*. And it tastes so. We commend it to all epicures of reading."

(From *The New York Times*.)

"The taste, judgement, and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles are above all praise because they have never been equalled."

(From *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.)

"Van," the well-known and intelligent Washington correspondent of *The Springfield Republican*, writes to that paper, under date of May 14, 1867, as follows:

"It is so dull here now that you will pardon me a single word not on political matters. Rev. Dr. Macleod, editor of *Good Words*, London, is writing a story called *The Starling*, and it is rich in pathos, wit, and character-drawing. Chapters are nearly equal to some of Scott's best, and the story is upon church matters, too. *Littell's Living Age* has just begun to reprint the story. By the way, *The Age* copies pretty much everything that is good from abroad. I have tried to take half a dozen foreign magazines, and gave up, because *The Age* will gather the best things from all of them and furnish them for one-fourth the money they cost in their original dress."

(From a clergyman in Massachusetts of much literary celebrity.)

"In the formation of my mind and character I owe as much to *The Living Age* as to all other means of education put together."

Published every Saturday, at \$8 a year, sent FREE OF POSTAGE, by

LITTELL & CAY,
30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TWO NEW EDITIONS
OF

KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR.

1. 32mo, bound in "blue and gold," price \$1 25.
2. 16mo, printed on fine tinted paper, cloth, gilt top, price \$1 50.

Either of the above Editions in calf or turkey bindings.

A liberal discount to the trade.

Address all orders to

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,

724 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Choice Imported Books for Public and Private Libraries.

J. W. BOUTON invites the attention of Librarians and Collectors to his extensive and valuable Collection of English books, Ancient and Modern, embracing the best authors in all departments of Literature, History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Poetry and Drama, Fine Illustrated Works, etc., all of which are in fine condition and will be offered at reasonable prices.

J. W. BOUTON,

416 Broome Street, New York.

Priced Catalogues gratis on application, or sent to any address on receipt of a stamp to pay postage.

"CARMINA YALENSIA."

A new collection of College Songs and Music, as sung by the Students of Yale and other Colleges, with Piano-forte Accompaniments. Compiled and arranged by FERD. V. D. GARRETSON, of the CLASS of 1866, and comprising all the old popular and standard College Songs, with numerous pieces not hitherto published. The famous "WOODEN-SPOON LANCERS" and the "SONG OF THE SPOON," also the celebrated "CHRISTMAS ANTHEM," as sung by the BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE, are included in this collection.

The volume is a royal octavo, bound in extra cloth, price \$1 50; sent to any address, by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

THE USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO., Publishers,

229 Broadway.

New York, June 1, 1867.

**PELOUBET
ORGANS AND MELODEONS**

unanimously awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—as the "best Cabinet Organs" at the last Fair of the American Institute, New York, and the first premium whenever and wherever exhibited since.

Their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, and unequalled pedals give them great superiority for CHURCHES, HALLS, PARLORS, and SCHOOLS.

PEDAL ORGANS, one to three banks of keys, \$250 to \$1,500. WITHOUT PEDALS, single and double bank, \$65 to \$450.

The largest variety of Reed Instruments in the Union constantly on hand at our

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSES, 841 BROADWAY.

Send for a circular. Address

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., Manufacturers,

841 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD IN INSTALLMENTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Chemistry of a Kernel of Wheat and Barley. The nutritious properties are combined in COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD (Liebig's formula), and easily digested by the weakest stomach, restoring health and strength to invalids and dyspeptics, and being a perfect substitute for mothers' milk for infants. No medicine is necessary where this food is used.

G. W. COMSTOCK,

57 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

LIBRARY AGENCY.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, 661 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Are Commission Agents to purchase books by the thousand or single—English or American—for public libraries or individuals, on the most favorable terms, according to the quantity ordered.

THE CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES.

Best for family and manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. Liberal discounts allowed. Warerooms, 616 Broadway, N. Y.

Wedding Cards and Envelopes, the latest

styles, by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 183 Broadway, corner of John Street. Crystal Cards, Monograms, etc.

AR.

price

phia.

Pri-

Collec-
books,
depart-
travels,
s, etc.,
sonable

York.
address

Students
iments.
of the
andard
The
NG OF
EM," as
uded in

\$1.50;
price.

hers,
dway.

NS

—as the
stitute,
ever ex-

o stops,
t superi-
S.
\$1,500.
450.
onstant-
DWAY.

urers,
York.
ERMS.

Bar-
TOCK'S
ed by the
alids and
milk for
ed.

, N. Y.

N. Y.
usand or
ividuals,
ordered.

S.
wanted.
N. Y.

latest
corner of